New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1252 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A FAST DAY.

HEBREW CEREMONIES—DAY OF ATONEMENT.

The Israelites of the City have participated largely during the present month in the Festivals incident to the commencement of their Civil year.

The Hebrew calendar begins nearly at the point where ours ends. The middle of the month of September is the date of the Civil Year. The first month ends in the middle of our October. It has two names, Ethanim and Tisri. The sacred or religious year begins with the month Abib or Nisan—corresponding to our March and April. At this season of the year, the festivals which correspond to those of the Christian New-Year, occupy the attention of the Israelitish portion of our population. It is their grand Mother-Season. Active labor is suspended. The hum of commercial business, even, is partly hushed. The Street facing the Hebrew indigenously observe Memorial days, and piously attend the Synagogues—to make their atonement for the sins of the year, and, in obedience to the express mandate of the old Levitical law, to review the mercies which have been vouchsafed to them during the twelve months of the Civil Year and the occasion of festivities which have passed. But while this is the leading idea, it is also marked by the occurrence of one great Fast-Day—the Day of Atonement, an epoch of the Sacred Year, and an occasion of high importance in the faith.

The Law requires that on the tenth day of the seventh month, (this year, Sept. 22,) "shall be a Day of Atonement; it shall be a holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord."

The Day began on the sun went down last night, and it ends on the sun sets this day,—twenty-four hours from even to even. Work is forbidden to all devout believers for all of to-day. It is a Hebrew Sabbath, especially consecrated. Neither food nor drink are to be touched so long as to-day's sun peeps over the horizon. The Day is a holy day. "It shall be to you a Sabbath of rest."

Accordingly, in outside commemoration of the day, the Synagogues of the City were all opened at sundown last evening. They remained open during the night, and the prayers and ceremonies appointed by the Law were performed. The functions have pretty generally laid aside their active labors and the Synagogues are all well filled. It will be an instructive spectacle to look in on day at any of the churches. We append a list of them:

Shaar Chesed	Columbia-street.
Anshe Chesed	Norfolk-street.
Beth Abraham	Henry-street.
Beth Elohim	Broadway.
Beth Hesheim	Division-street.
Beth Israel	Pearl-street.
Beth Israel and Mizrar Chesed	Chrystie-street.
Emanuel	Thompson-street.
Beth Israel	Greene-street.
Rodeph Sholom	Clinton-street.
Shaarai Rachamim	Attorney-street.
Shaarai Shamayim	Attorney-street.
Shaarai Tephilah	Wooster-street.
Shaarai Tikvah	Henry-street.
Shaarai Zion	Greene-street.
Tempel	Twenty-second-street.

Rabbi Raphael officiates at the Greene-street Synagogue (Shaarai Tephilah); Mr. Isaacs in Wooster-street; Mr. Hendricks at Shaarai Zion, in Henry-street.

At the Chrystie-street Synagogue (Beth Israel) is a large and very fine organ.

Miss Rachel suspended her performances last evening, in order to participate in the ceremonies of the opening of the Twelfth-street Temple, and to permit her family to enjoy the Rite privileges.

Preaching will take place between 10 and 2 o'clock to-day, in Rabbi Raphall's and Rev. Mr. Isaacs' Synagogues.

The Forms of Prayer used for the occasion may not be familiar. We have taken some pains to procure a literal translation of the Hebrew Form, and extracts are given below.

The following is not liable, in general character, to the Liturgy of the Modern Protestant Episcopal Church:

For the sin which we have committed against Thee by oppression and usury. And for the sin which we have committed against Thee in immoderate displeasure.

For the sin which we have committed against Thee by obstinacy. And for the sin which we have committed against Thee by the twinkling of our eyes.

All for the sins for which we were obliged to bring a trespass-offering, for either a certain or a doubtful sin.

And for the sins for which we have incurred the penalty of transgression and being chastened.

For the sin which we have committed against thee by contentment, and for the sin which we have committed against thee by scoffing.

At the end of this supplication—

"O may our supplications ascend at eventide, our prayer approach the divine presence in the morning, and our praise be compleated until even—"

The Ark is opened. A hymn is sung, entreating the Supreme Being to accept the prayers of the faithful—"for the merit of our ancestors, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who reverently arranged the Forms of Prayer; as also for the merit of Moses and Aaron, David, Solomon and the Prophet Samuel."

The priest utters the following:

May he who answered Aaron with the censer, answer us.

May he who answered Elisha in Jericho, answer us.

May he who answered Jonah in the belly of the fish, answer us.

May he who answered the virtuous, pious, perfect and upright, answer us.

The phrases employed are very peculiar. For instance:

They by whose mouth sang the psalmists is shaken, say Holy.

They whose chorks are comely, like a swallow they shriek and say, Holy and Blessed.

They who engage fervent prayer, and are terrified with anguish, say Holy and Blessed.

They whose formation is four faces and no back, say Holy.

They whose feet are straight, say Holy.

The tranquil angels, in whose abode is peace, say Holy.

The contrite acknowledgment is:

"We have trespassed: we have dealt treacherously: we have stolen: we have spoken slander: we have committed iniquity and done wickedly: we have acted presumptuously: we have committed violence: we have framed falsehood: we have counselled evil: we have uttered lies: we have scorned: we have rebelled: we have transgressed: we have provoked: we have acted perversely: we have transgressed: we have oppressed: we have been stiff-necked: we have acted wickedly: we have corrupted: we have done abominably: we have gone astray, and have caused others to err: we have turned aside from the excellent precepts and institutions, and which hath not profited us: but thou art just concerning all that is come upon us, for thou hast dealt most truly, but we have done wickedly."

When the Law is elevated, the people say:

And this is the Law which Moses set before the children of Israel, by the command of the Lord, by the hand of Moses. It is a tree of life to those that lay hold on it; and the supporters thereof are happy. Its ways are ways of pleasantness and all its paths are peace. Length of days is on its right, and on its left are riches and honor. The Lord was pleased for his righteousness' sake to magnify the Law and adorn it.

The Form of Prayers in general use is that of Levi, published in several five volumes, by Abramand, London, Anno Mundi 5,591. The Books of Prayer possess the peculiarity of the Hebrew language of reading from back to front—or from right to left. The service is performed in Hebrew; the man sitting with covered heads; the Priest standing at his desk in the center of the Synagogue, chanting the prayers.

The crowd of hearers and doers of the Law ebbed and flowed last night. The severity of the weather had an influence. It is permissible to leave the Synagogue and return,—if not done too often, and if performed in a manner so quiet as not to disturb the worship.

The observance of this Feast of the Chosen People is but once in the year, and it is the more honored in consequence of the fact that it comes so seldom. The general tendency of them accompanied is to elevate the standard of morality among the Israelites; the Day of Atonement recalls to their recollection the sins they have committed, and the fervent repent their sinfulness. The type of this ceremony foreshadows also the faith which underlies the Christian creed.

The Annual Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Harrisburg on the 23d, 24th, 27th and 28th of September.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON!

ANOTHER CRUSADE AGAINST GEN. SCOTT.

Correspondence of Secretary Davis with General Scott.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 21.

It has leaked out here that the War Department is engaged in a sharp and bitter controversy with General Scott, and that developments may be expected at the opening of Congress, which will put the famous Marcy and Scott contest entirely in the back ground.

The affair is only remotely connected with the question of allowing the General back pay, under the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant General,—though it undoubtedly has a bearing upon it. Mr. Cushing has given the President a very elaborate opinion on the legal question of the General's title to back pay under the act, which is understood to be against it. No action on this matter, however, has yet been taken. The controversy referred to grows out of another matter.

It seems that some months since, General Scott gave General Hitchcock, who has long been an intimate personal friend, leave of absence for six months. The Secretary of War immediately wrote to General Scott, demanding his reasons for this act of favoritism to General Hitchcock, and at the same time countermanded the General's order, granting leave of absence. The Secretary's letter was quite as sharp in its tone as it was insulting in its tenor.

General Scott replied that he had granted the leave of absence because he had the right to do it, and was convinced of its propriety—that he was not responsible to the Secretary of War for his action in such cases; and that he would be obliged to him if he would hereafter, in any official communications he might have occasion to address him, write in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States—as he was the only official superior whom he acknowledged. The General's letter was quite as sharp as the Secretary's.

Secretary Davis, in reply, entered into a very elaborate and detailed exposition of all the alleged breaches of order and violations of propriety committed by Gen. Scott during his whole military career! His letter is very long, and filled with the severest criticism of the General's conduct. It is intended to annihilate him completely in the confidence and respect of the American People,—which may prove to be a more serious undertaking than Secretary Davis imagines.

The correspondence is already quite voluminous, and is not yet closed. It will undoubtedly be communicated to Congress at the opening of the Session. If not, it will be called for by special resolution.

In this matter, as in all others, the Secretary of War is the mouthpiece of the Cabinet. He rules the President as completely as he rules his colleagues. It was he who brought the Cabinet to endorse and assume the Nebraska bill. Marcy was at first violently opposed to it,—but finally caved in and shortly after, very, and personally in favor of it with members of Congress.

In this affair with General Scott, Davis is equally dominant, and will undoubtedly carry the whole Cabinet with him. So you may as well prepare for another crusade against this war-worn old Soldier.

Onondaga County Fair—Large Attendance. Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Onondaga County Fair closed this afternoon, after a session of prosperity for the Treasury. The ground was beautiful and admirably adapted for the purpose. Premiums, &c., were not awarded—the confusion was too great. The ladies' riding match did not come off. It is postponed for a week. Jonathan came out too strong on the occasion, and would insist on spreading himself!

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Onondaga County Fair closed to-day. The attendance has been larger than at any previous Fair held in this city, as many as thirty thousand persons having been present to-day. The ladies' riding match and the awarding of the premiums had to be postponed on account of the crowd.

Recruiting for the Foreign Legion.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 21.

The case of the United States vs. Hertz, for recruiting men for the British Foreign Legion, came up in the United States District Court this morning. By the testimony of T. O. Sterrett, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was implicated in the making of arrangements for recruiting in this country. Sterrett was to command the company recruited in this city, and had been promised the appointment of Major of the Legion.

Change in the Soft-Shell State Ticket—Judicial Convention, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Soft-Shell State Central Committee have nominated Nicholas Hill, Jr., for Judge of the Court of Appeals, instead of John A. Lott—declined.

The Soft-Shell Judicial Convention of the Sixth District has nominated Schuyler C. Ripper for Judge.

The Hard Convention nominated Samuel Gordon, of Delaware. The Otsego Delegates protested against this nomination, on the ground that he had been a Free-Soiler.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 21.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day, by a two-thirds vote, rejected the amendments to the Constitution offered last year, proposing to strike therefrom all reference to Encampments. Other important amendments were also rejected. The adjournment takes place to-morrow.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 17th. The news is wholly uninportant. Sugars were firm and prices had an upward tendency.

Quarantine—His Honor's Personal Sentiments—A Letter to Baltimore.

Mayor Wood yesterday sent the following delicate communication to Mayor Hinks, of Baltimore:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1855.

My Dear Sir: Our Board of Health received yesterday to continue the examination of vessels from Baltimore until the 1st of November.

I hope that the authorities and citizens of Baltimore will not deem this measure as an intended affront, or as arising from any but prudential reasons.

The Board appear to be over sensitive as to the slightest possibility of the approach of contagion to this City, and, notwithstanding my more strenuous exertions and the recommendations of the Commissioners of Health, it has resolved to continue the restrictions referred to.

I am confident that a few weeks will enable the Board to look at the matter in another light and repeal the ordinance altogether.

Rest assured that the authorities and citizens of New York are sincerely desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with the people of Baltimore, and that nothing shall disturb the good feeling that has heretofore existed. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To Sam. Hinks, Mayor of Baltimore.

We suppose the Mayor has a perfect right if he chooses now as before the injunction of secrecy was taken off, to set himself right with the Baltimoreans. The only news in the above is the statement that the Commissioners of Health are recommending to the Board of Health that the "restrictions" be removed.

CITY POLITICS.

TEMPERANCE DELEGATES TO UTICA.

K. N. PANIC—INDIGNATION AT THE TEMPLARS.

Eighteenth Ward Whig Charter Convention.

HARD CONVENTIONS.

City Temperance Alliance.

Last evening a meeting of the City Temperance Alliance was held at its rooms, No. 561 Broadway, the President, Hon. O. C. Leach, in the Chair, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Temperance Convention, to be held in Utica on the 26 of this month, and for the further purpose of taking into consideration the course of action to be pursued with regard to the proposed City candidates.

From the First Ward an entirely New delegation presented their credentials, and it was moved that they be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Ira Buckman stated he had been appointed a Committee to get up Ward organizations, and that he spent several days in looking for Alliance men without success. Mr. Perkamus and the gentlemen who were offered with him had formed an Auxiliary Ward Alliance, which they represented.

The discussion of the subject was laid on the table.

The names of the delegates for the Fourth Ward were called. None of them were present.

Mr. Buckman said the Fourth Ward had not been represented. He supported certain names proposed. The Chairman observing that their reception would be the virtual expulsion of those already on the books. Laid on the table.

On the Fifth Ward being called, one gentleman answered. It was moved that the two absent delegates be received, and the motion was carried.

For the Sixth Ward, credentials were received for someone to five gentlemen. The motion was laid on the table.

The Seventh Ward was called. The old delegates were received. Also for the other Wards, successively, to the Twenty-second.

A member thought it better to take delegates from this organization; another (together with the Chairman) thought outsiders in whom they could confide would do just as well.

Mr. Warner moved: Whereas, The call for a State Temperance Convention at Utica, has been long before the public, and delegates have been chosen in the Assembly districts,

Resolved, That this Alliance will now proceed to appoint delegates to that Convention, to fill all remaining vacancies. Carried.

The following nominations were made and confirmed, the delegates now elected having power to fill vacancies.

Dist.	Ward.	
1	1, 2.	Messrs. Polhemus, Hosper, Wheeler.
2, 3	3, 4.	Jas. M. Nelson, —Best, —Vail.
4	5.	Wm. Williams, W. Rowland, J. H. Howard.
5	6.	W. G. West, N. Worrell, J. Trull.
6	7.	Rockwell, R. Belden, J. D. Westervelt.
7	8.	J. Simmons, —DeCosta, R. W. Hassen.
8	9.	O. C. Leach, J. Bailey, A. Bryant.
9	10.	Jas. Parker, —Ryan, —Ryan.
10	11.	J. Pulsifer, —Kenny, —Fox.
11, 12, 13	12.	J. Kirkham, J. C. Flanigan, S. Finch.
11	13.	Moses Hilton, R. Palmer, J. Davis.
12	14.	J. Conner, S. J. Mecomber, D. Olney.
13	15.	Charles Oakley Chairman, and D. C. Hennessy, Secretary.
14	16.	O. H. Lee, J. P. Quintard, Wm. Franklin.
15	17.	R. Scott, C. J. Warner, F. Duncan.
16	18, 19.	W. P. Hallerbrook, R. R. Lee, Geo. F. Fay.

It was then moved that the further consideration of the matter of the disputed credentials be referred to a Special Committee of Five, and after much debate, the Chairman giving a casting vote in the affirmative, Soon afterwards the meeting adjourned.

KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENTS.

The Order of United Americans—Prospects of Politics—Trial of a Member.

The paragraph which we gave on Thursday morning, in allusion to the meeting of Washington Chapter, O. U. A., on that evening, was the cause of considerable commotion in the ranks, as to the probable course of the intelligence. Mr. Swepsen Tenney is doubtless very clever in some things; but he gives himself much unnecessary and unprofitable trouble in endeavoring to discover our reporter; and the Committee appointed to investigate the affair, might certainly find employment better adapted to their intelligence, and possessing greater prospects of success. We would add, for the benefit of the said Committee, that we have not yet received any assistance from the members of Washington Chapter, our informant being one who is privileged to visit that Chapter, although he does not belong to it.

The business which we anticipated, came up on on Thursday evening, one of the parties against whom charges were brought being present—Mr. J. B. Bacon. The charges being read, were referred to a Committee, which meets next week, and will report on Thursday evening, when it is more than probable decisive action will be taken, and the unworthy members expelled. Mr. Bacon denied all knowledge of any such organization as the Templars, and used language more remarkable for its strength than grammatical accuracy, concerning the persons whom he accused of desiring to injure him. According to Mr. Bacon, the whole affair was a conspiracy got up for no other purpose than to rob him of all position in the American Party. Unfortunately the testimony of half-a-dozen individuals convicted him of being not only a member of the new Society, but the leader and Grand President of that Fraternity.

On Tuesday evening next the Executive of the Order meets in Connecticut Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, at the rooms of Alpha Chapter No. 1, for the purpose of endorsing a ticket for the Fall Elections. It is understood that the Templars inside of the O. U. A. will fight hardest have the regular American ticket endorsed,—every man named on that ticket being a Templar,—while the old rank and file of the Order will work to repudiate the entire K. N. list of candidates. The probability is that the scene will be of a somewhat exciting character, as both parties are animated by the utmost determination, and the most hearty hatred of each other. As regards the result, it is scarcely necessary to add, if the O. U. A., as a body, will only remain true to themselves and to the principles of their organization, they will succeed in sweeping overboard the entire clique of corrupt wire-pullers who now assume to control their action.

The New Order of Templars—Officers of the Grand Temple.

There is a very active canvass on foot in the ranks of the Know-Nothings,—and a good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused by the discovery that nearly all the nominations of that party were brought about by the leaders of the new Order of Templars in this connection a list of the members of the Grand Temple of the State of New-York may not prove uninteresting, and may open the eyes of certain individuals as to the manner in which a "few" of the candidates obtained their nominations:

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND TEMPLE.

C. C. Kimball,	J. J. Brooks,
John S. Giles,	J. S. Melton,
George W. Morton,	Henry Farrington,
William E. Merritt,	Charles T. Mills,
James Sparrow,	William C. Mason,
A. J. H. Duganne,	J. B. Bacon,
J. Bullock,	J. S. Williams,
B. Van Riper,	Stephen Munn,
A. S. Barnett,	R. N. Perry,
J. S. Chambers,	Sherman Brownell,
Henry Dates,	W. A. Young,
J. J. Herrick,	Sam. Gregory,
James W. Barker,	Joseph S. Taylor,
J. H. Toone,	J. Southwick,
J. J. Oliver,	Chauncey Shafer.

The Whigs—Eighteenth Ward Charter Convention.

The Whig Charter Convention of the Eighteenth Ward had a meeting at the Delaven House, Union-square, last evening. John H. Burlison was called to the Chair, and Michael G. Hart was chosen Secretary. After the calling of the names, &c., the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates with the following results:

For Alderman—Jacob H. Valentine.

For Councilman, Fifth District—William G. Stebbins.

For Assessor—Charles Mason.

For School Commissioner—Homer Franklin.

For School Inspector—James W. Gerard.

For School Trustees—Wm. K. Strong, Jas. M. Ennis, Chas. G. Munch.

For Constables—Henry Bishop and Jas. G. Britt.

For Inspectors of Election—First District—C. J. Hoagle, M. G. Hart. Second District—Daniel Vandewater, James Anderson. Third District—E. D. Smith, John H. Burlison. Fourth District—Licky Bilger, John Sampson.

The above nominations were all made unanimous.

The election of a candidate for Councilman from the Fifty-sixth District was postponed.

The Hards—Police Justice Convention—Sixth District.

A meeting of the Hard-Shell Police Convention in the Sixth Police District was held last evening, at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue. But few members were present, and they organized by appointing Joseph Lynch of the Twenty-first Ward, Chairman, and John H. Antson of the Eighteenth Ward, Secretary. They had an informal talk as to the best mode of nominating candidates for Police Justice. A number of nominations were mentioned for that office, but the choice lay between Justices Merrik and Clark. Supposed to be the question—Clark about a neck ahead. These proceedings occupied an hour, and the meeting then adjourned sine die, without a full Convention.

The Common Councilmen.

The Common Councilmen intend doing something—we don't know what. Quite a number of them met at Tammany, corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, last evening, and organized a meeting by appointing Charles Oakley Chairman, and D. C. Hennessy, Secretary. They had a little private talk, and it was learned that Common (so our informant was told) all the Democratic members were not present—their absence being occasioned, probably, by the inclemency of the weather, and not of sufficient notice.

The Democrats—the minority—are among the Hards, and so evidently around, but surely he cannot mean to run, politically, such a heterogeneous several with all of the many political movements which he has participated. How about it?

The Hards—City and County Convention.

The Hard-Shell City and County Nominating Convention met last evening at No. 403 Broadway, but did not nominate any candidates. It adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

☞ The Republican delegates to Syracuse from Brooklyn, Second District, were incorrectly published yesterday as K. N.'s. They might much more correctly have been named as in "the other boat." But it is Republicans they are—and so they should have been entered.

☞ The Whigs of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards,) have nominated Wm. R. Stewart for Assembly.

YELLOW FEVER.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

THE PESTILENCE STILL RAGES.

The telegraph yesterday brought us very unfavorable news from the two plague-ridden cities, and the newspaper accounts are of the same gloomy character. The telegraphic summary is as follows:

LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE FEVER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 21.

There is no abatement in the ravages of the yellow fever—indeed, there has been quite a renewal of the panic among the remaining residents in the doomed cities.

At Norfolk, on Wednesday, there were 30 deaths, and on Thursday, up to noon, 20.

Mr. Pendergast, the President of the Howard Association, was very ill, as were also Drs. Turnbull and Blow.

Dr. Gardner was still living. Dr. Capehr and Miss Walker, nurses from New-York, were down with the disease.

At Portsmouth, on Thursday, there were 11 deaths, up to noon.

The new cases in both cities were very numerous, and immense quantities of tar were being burned.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 20.

There were ten deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg, Mississippi, during yesterday.

At Canton there were two deaths, and twenty new cases.

The disease prevails at Natchez, and is spreading to nearly all points on the Mississippi, Ouachita and Black rivers.

The Baltimore *Sun* prefaces its correspondence, thus:—

The accounts from the two afflicted cities are still distressing. The work of death goes on, and on, and scarcely a gleam of hope yet penetrates the general gloom. It is hardly possible that this state of things can continue much longer. The want of material to act upon, and the present cool atmosphere, must in a short time have the effect of diminishing very sensibly the number of new cases. At present, however, the weather is very unfavorable for the sick, and as a consequence, we fear the mortality for several days to come will be larger.

We condense a summary from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers:

NEW VICTIMS AT NORFOLK.

John Tunis, Esq., one of our most enterprising, wealthy and respected citizens, died last night. Josiah Wills, an extensive merchant and shipper, and President of the Virginia Bank, is also dead. Benjamin Washington, of the firm of Washington & Ro., is also among the dead: also Capt. C. Thayer, Miss Barcher, Mrs. C. Butt, Miss M. Parr, John Kean, Thomas Gibbs, Mrs. Lovett, lady of Alfred Lovett, John M. Watts, clerk for Binford & Co., and a servant of N. Parker.

Dr. Tunstall, who has been constantly going since the commencement of the pestilence here, is very ill to-day. Dr. Gordon slowly improving. Rev. T. Summers is now suffering from a severe attack. Dr. Blow, it is said, cannot live. Charles A. Smith and wife have nearly recovered. W. D. Seymour, of the Howard Association, is better. B. Quick, the remaining member of the firm of O'Brien & Quick, and Mrs. Chamberlain, mother of Mr. C., of the Farmers' Bank, are down with the fever.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

There have been 20 deaths and 30 new cases reported during the past 24 hours. Among the names reported to-day are the following: Rutledge Beasley, A. Saunders' child; Robert Murdoch's son, James Snider, Levi Lane, Miss Marion Bush, Thomas Emmerson's child, Jesse Veal, Mrs James Brittan, Thos. Stewart, Thos. Taylor's child, John Morris, negro man and four at the hospital. Robert A. Graves is dying; Mrs. George Reed is very low; Joseph Dudley, do.; Wm. Singleton is recovering; Mrs. M. W. Alwin is dangerously ill, and her sister died to-day; Robert Rodman, of the United States Navy is at the hospital very ill.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The citizens of Baltimore have contributed very liberally in aid of the sufferers of Norfolk. The amount subscribed up to Wednesday, 19th inst., was $44,000.

The Howard Association at Norfolk is constantly in receipt of articles of different kinds for the relief of the sufferers. A large proportion of these contributions, also, comes from Baltimore.

Frederick County, Va., has contributed in cash and flour, about $1,300. The Odd Fellows of various lodges in Virginia, $1,642. Lancaster, Penn., has forwarded $1,000.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

A gentleman who has been nursing the sick, writes to the Baltimore *American*:

After a long siege in the sick room, by way of change, and for recuperation, I have been appointed on one of the Ward Visiting Committees, and going the rounds to-day I was surprised at the ignorance of many as to what was going on around them. They seemed to know nothing but death, as produced to them by the passage of hearses and the carrying about of coffins, which they had watched from the windows of their houses. Many families had shut themselves in with but a country supply of provisions, waiting in terror for an attack of the fever, and when attacked they have been in some cases without assistance or even the commonest necessaries of life, and have not where to get them, having completely shut themselves off from the outer world. Indeed, gossiping has even been at a stand still in Norfolk among the lower classes, some not even allowing any one to speak to them for fear that their breath may be charged with the pestilence.

The appointment of Ward Committees to visit the houses of the poor and ignorant has already been of great service, and will enable the Association to dispense the bounteous supplies of provisions sent to us by Baltimore with more judicious discretion, and will increase the good to be effected by the noble philanthropy of your citizens. In my rounds I have found a great many sick in want, but only one family that had gone without their breakfast for the reason that their supplies were entirely exhausted. In this case the husband had died some days previous of the fever, and the mother was then weeping over the corpse of her child.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

I have heard several gentlemen making an estimate of the number of deaths that have occurred in this city since the commencement of the fever. Some estimate the number at 3,000, others at 4,000, while others think it does not exceed 1,500—but even the latter, in a population of some 6,000, is a greater proportionate mortality than has ever before occurred in the ravages of a pestilence within the bounds of civilization. The plague in London about decimated the population, but the fever has taken off nearly one third of those who did not fly from it in Norfolk.

THE RETIRED NAVAL LIST.

Secretary Dobbin's Views on the Subject—The President Approves the Sending of the Board.

From the Washington Union, Sept. 21.

We have been permitted, upon application at the Navy Department, to make public the following papers, which constitute a part of the record not yet published, upon the interesting subject of the action of the Naval Board recently convened under the provisions of the late law of Congress. The general course in execution of the "finding" of the Board, as set forth in their report, is approved by the President of the United States, who sends to Congress the following:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1855.

Sir: By the provisions of the "Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy," approved Feb. 28, 1855, it became the duty of the Board of Naval Officers necessarily in pursuance thereof to report to the Secretary of the Navy the names of their predecessors.

The other matters then of their appointment was passed June 5, 1855. They assembled on the 25th of June, and concluded their labors on the 30th of July last. Their report to the Secretary, is accompanied by the correspondence of the few who, the regulations prescribed having been made, in honorable submitted to you for your approval or disapproval.

You have, however, informed me that you desire my views on this important and delicate subject, and I shall therefore, present them as simply as possible, with much diffidence.

You will, no doubt, remember that in my two annual reports I urged the importance of a Board of Naval Officers, with a view to remedying more surely a correct and just result.

The greatest weight to be attached by Congress was "to promote the efficiency of the navy" by removing from "the active service list" all officers found incompetent to do their whole duty efficiently and properly, such officers and others, and by dropping entirely from the rolls such as are to blame themselves for their incompetency, from age, or, if from age, to be adopted, and some persons raised to "commander" and make a "finding" of not only the incompetent and age of those who had become so from causes for which they were to "blame." The law on this point speaks plainly and distinctly. It does not impose that that "man, or intrust this delicate duty to the Secretary of the Navy, or even the President. It does, however, provide that the persons who are to perform this work shall be three "naval officers" to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, ordered by the President. After thus ordering the persons who are to execute this work, it then provides how it is to be done. This board of eleven naval officers shall make a careful examination of the efficiency of the greater" specified. After this "careful examination," what does the law next require? Its terms are again plain. They "shall report to the Secretary of the Navy"—not an argument to sustain their conclusions—not the facts, the evidence, nor the copies of records by which they formed their judgment, but simply "the names and rank of all officers of the said grades, who in the judgment of said Board shall be incapable," &c., &c., and recommend those "to be striken altogether from the rolls" whenever said Board shall deem that incompetency has arisen from causes implying moral blame.

It may not be unbecoming to call your attention to the fact that this mode of proceeding is by no means novel, and on occasions when Congress directed the reduction of the army, by which many officers were necessarily dropped from the service, the delicate task was performed in a somewhat similar manner by the President's appointing a Board, who, after examination, reported the names of such as in their opinion should be retained, without assigning any reason or have which caused them to prefer some and exclude others. I have been one the most of the Board on the reduction of the army under the act of 1815. They report, sent, and you merely the result of their examination, without an opinion on anyone, and their report was adopted by the President.

This finding—"this judgment" of the board—is not, however, permitted to go into immediate performance on the sanction of the President, who is very wisely entitled to disapprove of their action; by which means a safeguard is provided to protect the public service from any flagrant abuse of power.

At your suggestion I have examined carefully their report.

The peculiar frames of the others submit for this delicate and summary duty has been executed with eminent ability by both military and civilians. They were in session for three days; they applied for, and had production of the records of the department; there were among them men of age and experience whose improvements form a part of the history of the navy, and men in the prime of life, intelligence, observation and stalwart character.

And while I should be unwilling were I to say that I should have formed the same judgment and the same classification in regard to each individual proposed as they have done, without a single variation; yet, so far as my convictions, from my own official knowledge of the circumstances of their opinion is a large number of the cases, and such is my confidence in the judgment of the Board, and their superior knowledge of what renders an officer inefficient, and what constitutes real efficiency, that I cannot withhold from their report my approval, nor advise you to do so, unless your better judgment shall make suggestions which may have escaped me. I have reflected much, Sir, on this important proceeding, under a proper consciousness of the trying task devolved on the Board, and with feelings far from indifference or insensibility to the inconvenience and pain to which many may be subjected.

I transmit herewith a copy of the regulations prescribed by the Department for the Board under the law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1855.

Sir: Having carefully examined and deliberately considered the report of the Board of Officers convened under the "act to promote the efficiency of the navy," approved February 28, 1855, and also your communication of the 5th instant, I hereby express my approval of the "finding" of the Board as set forth in their report. Proper orders will accordingly be issued in pursuance of the provisions of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.

The Burlington Railroad Catastrophe—Charge to the Grand Jury of New-Jersey.

From the Correspondent of the Newark Advertiser.

MOUNT HOLLY, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

The several Courts of Burlington County were opened at this place this morning, Hon. Stacy G. Potts, presiding, assisted by Judges Matthews, Ogden, Budd and Leffingwell, of the Common Pleas.

After the Grand Jurors had been sworn and affirmed, Judge Potts delivered a long and able charge, of which it is a matter of regret that a short sketch only can be furnished.

After referring to the restrictions placed by the law upon the keepers of public taxverns, and to the unlawful means which are resorted to, to influence the minds of jurors, the Judge directed the attention of the Grand Jury to the great which has the unfortunate of public notoriety—the great railroad catastrophe within the limits of this County.

He said that this melancholy and heart-rending disaster, by which a number of valuable lives were lost, and many persons were severely injured, demanded at the hands of the Grand Jury a searching and thorough investigation. Every person who puts a foot upon the soil, or breathes the air of New-Jersey is, from that moment, under the protection of her laws; has a right to all the security that human laws can afford, in his life, his person and his property; and when he meets his loss or injury by reason of any violation of the laws, he can expect no redress, unless the wrongdoer is detected, and the offending party and parties punished.

He said that the catastrophe alluded to was produced by two concurrent acts—the backing of a train of cars, and the driving of a pair of horses upon the railroad track at the crossing at the same instant. Each act, independent of the other, was a lawful act. It was lawful for the train to back down to the turnout below, and it was lawful for the horses to cross the track. But if the collision was the result of either or both, the parties performing the act in an improper manner; or either is guilty of culpable negligence, if either is chargeable with want of due caution, the offender or offenders should be held responsible for the consequences. The rule of law, as found in the authorities, was then fully set out, and the Grand Jury were instructed, that if the act be lawful in itself, and yet done in an improper manner, whether by reason of culpable ignorance, or by want of the caution, and death ensues, it would be manslaughter; and that when done by the negligence has contributed to the death of another, he is responsible.

After stating this point at large, as found in Greenleaf and Wharton, the Judge recited several decisions in England, to show what the law considers criminal negligence, and then quoted the law of New-Jersey, which requires that on every locomotive engine in this State there shall be a bell, weighing not less than thirty pounds, or a steam whistle, which can be heard at least three hundred yards, and which bell shall be rung, or steam whistle shall be blown, at a distance of three hundred yards from a crossing, and continued to be blown or rung until the engine has crossed the highway or stopped. He said that the common law doctrine on the subject of negligence and want of caution applies, in all its force, to those who have control of engines passing with their trains upon our railroads; and remarked that they who undertake the safe conduct of passenger trains, and of passengers in a train of cars are, of all others, bound to caution and vigilance, and to a degree of caution and vigilance proportioned to the probable danger, from want of caution and neglect arising from the nature of the business, and the instruments with which they are dealing.

If he whose duty it is to ring the bell or blow the whistle, as the law requires, upon approaching a crossing, and until the engine has passed the crossing

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Deposition of a Son by the Bishop of New-Jersey—Painful Case.

From the Churchman.

Our Home Church intelligence this week contains the publication of a document which, we believe, will have wrung the heart of him whose signature it bears,—the Sentence of Deposition from the Ministry by the Bishop of New-Jersey of his own son, Gouverneur Kemper Doane, who was ordained to the Diaconate only about six months ago. His, in all respects, a most painful case. The provocation to Rebellion which has called forth this Sentence appears to have been the work of but a few hours of impulsive madness, and yet the path of sound Scriptural and Catholic truth. We have been made acquainted with all the circumstances of the painful occurrence; and the only conclusion we can derive at is, that it is a manifestation of overwhelming intensity, an incipient symptom of a mental disorder of which the unhappy gentleman has, it is well known, unfortunately, the hereditary taint. Not only do we think that of a morbidly-excited mind, but it has been suggested in a manner which, we think, it is not the of mental aberration. It would be exceedingly cruel, we think, that there may be no trust to parade before an unsympathizing world the private details of an affair of so an occurrence. For our part, however, we shall not unnecessarily draw aside the veil which, it is on several accounts to be desired should protect the private of so painful a case.

The conduct of the Bishop himself, under so severe an affliction, is in all respects wise and manly and Christian. It may indeed be said, that he has opened not his own son. And we can have some conception of the rending reality of his agony of spirit, when he is told, as he has, during the progress of a painful trial, that, deterred by the sacrifice from the trying duty of nature could not induce him to withhold, that "he would rather with that hand have cleaved his eyes in twain." May the Almighty of His infinite mercy, grant that the erring child may yet, as he may hereafter be heard, "that my erring child may be brought back to the way of truth and peace, and that for myself I may have grace to hear and do the holy will of God."

The following is the instrument of Deposition:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting with the Grace, Mercy and Peace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ:

Know ye, that I, George Henry Doane, M.D., Bishop of the Diocese, having declared to me, in writing, the renunciation of the Ministry, which he received at my hands from the Lord Jesus Christ, and which declares that he will not officiate in future in any of the offices appertaining to ordained Ministers, and that he is not intending to embark himself in the cause of Rebellion, Insurrection, is deposed from the Ministry, and I,

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my last, of August 17, I presented my estimate of the wheat crop of 1855. At that date, with the [illegible] of the New-York Herald, I had [illegible] its Editor estimate of that crop than 120,000,000 bushels. I have since had access to the [illegible] and Bogardus, 175,000,000, and the [illegible] 180,000,000. That of the *Herald* was in round figures, 160,000,000; mine, 158,000,000. If the figures of the *Herald* and of the Cultivator and Register, for Ohio, were corrected by mine for that State, our several estimates would differ but little in the aggregate.

The next question of interest is, what will be our surplus? Next to question for ready solution, because that surplus is as elastic as India rubber, it depends entirely on circumstances. If Europe wants wheat in forty days, and is obliged to pay an high price, it is difficult to limit our surplus. Unless our harvests fail to an extraordinary degree, we have enough to supply all her wants. Fortunately for us it appears, the more she wants the more we have to spare, and the less she wants the less we shall have for export. If she wants none, we shall have none for export. The surplus will in this case be used freely at home, and beyond that she, what is not required for seed, will be used freely for the next season's fuel for home or foreign consumption. If, on the other hand, high prices rule, less wheat will be used at home. Instead of pastry, puddings, &c., will take its place extensively, but the familiarity of wheat and flour to Europe of late years may suppose for quantity all

For the purpose of illustrating my views, I submit a tabulated our annual product of wheat since 1839, together with our exports of the article from same date. Any one familiar with such subjects will discover that it has cost labor and time to prepare it, and I hope it will repay a careful study.

YEARS.	Crop.	Exports.
1840	84,823,272	$1,449,970
1841	102,821,000	4,000,000
1842	107,317,000	6,000,000
1843	119,110,000	6,295,449
1844	104,476,000	4,000,000
1845	114,086,000	1,731,797
1846	102,348,000	4,905,808
1847	125,025,419	16,825,176
1848	131,549,000	13,200,973
1849	100,486,000	9,365,000
1850	104,354,000	22,818,421
1851	104,476,000	10,044,417
1852	115,183,000	2,000,000
1853	117,011,000	12,000,000
1854	131,102,000	18,000,000
1855	160,000,000	27,000,000
1856	110,170,000	2,000,000
1857	100,000,000 (1)	

The years given above are taken of the export, not of the growth, being of course one year later—the fiscal year of the United States ending June 30—thus for example, the crop of 110,170,000 bushels, as shown against 1855, refers to that harvested in 1854; and the 2,000,000 bushels exported in 1856, or up to June 1855, is from the crop harvested in 1854.

The export figures for 1854 and 1855 are obviously approximations merely, and although I would not hold myself responsible for the absolute accuracy of the export returns, I doubt not that they are substantially correct. They prove two or three important facts. It is obvious by this table that the quantity of wheat exported from the United States is entirely independent of the amount of the previous crop. Thus the exports of 1848 and 1854, are in quantity double those of 1847 and 1849, although the product of the first named years did not exceed those of the last two. The exports of 1840 and 1853 also doubled those of 1843 and 1845, although their crop was not so abundant by fifteen per cent. The exports of 1852 and 1853 on a crop of less than 120,000,000 bushels for both years, [illegible] while the exports of 1854 and 1855, on a crop of nearly 300,000,000 bushels, hardly reached 28,000,000 bushels. In all these years it was the foreign demand stimulating high prices here, which enhanced the export, as it was the absence of that cause which diminished the exports of others. If the foreign demand did not govern the export of 1855, it was not because the wheat crop had failed to any great extent, but because the drought of 1854 had so cut short the supply of corn, potatoes, &c., as to compel a larger use of wheat than would otherwise have taken place.

Our plenty, this year, consists not mainly nor chiefly in the size of the large crop of Wheat itself, but in the variety and abundance of substitutes for Wheat, to which we can, and do resort, when the motive of Wheat at high prices induces us to do so. Abundance is our crop of Wheat, it is but one item, and not the largest. Among others our Oat crop of 1855 cannot be less than 400,000,000 bushels; other grain of less importance, not short of 100,000,000. But all this is nothing to the yield of Corn, which is almost as safe as if it were already in the granary, and cannot be put down at less than 1,600,000,000 bushels. It may exceed those figures 20 per cent. I repeat it, there is hardly any limit to our surplus of Wheat, beyond the crop itself. And if the demand abroad should carry off 100,000,000 bushels or even more, which is almost four times as much as we have ever exported in one year, there would be enough left to feed Cincinnati consumers of Flour, of those who would prefer to pay $7 per barrel to using Corn Meal, or other substitutes, and other points at corresponding rates.

If, from a variety of causes, Wheat should not be in any great extent be wanted in Europe during the ensuing harvest year, the article will undoubtedly be low at home. In that contingency, it may not bring more than $1 per bushel in this market, and I adhere to putting Flour at $5 per barrel.

CHARLES CIST.

Literary Societies of Yale College—"Statement of Facts"—Number of Students.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

The annual "Statement of Facts" on behalf of the two Literary Societies connected with the College, "Linonia" and the "Brothers in Unity," has been held to-day.

For some years students, as they have entered College, have been permitted to choose the society with which they would connect themselves, instead of being alphabetically allotted to one of the two. This method has led to the establishment of secret rivals, and the excitement attendant on College societies assumed a struggle to see which shall secure the greater number of members. The electioneering campaign, as it is termed, begins when the students come to be examined for admission to College; thus it dates the time of the Commencement, and continues through a week or two of the first term of the next year. Each society, of course, puts forth the most determined efforts to conquer. It selects the most prominent and popular men of the Senior Class as President, and arrangements are so made that a Freshman on sooner enters town than he finds himself unexpectedly surrounded by hosts of friends; willing to do anything for him, and especially interest him in his new with reference to the selection of societies. For the benefit of those who do not yield to the persuasive electioneering, this "Statement of Facts" is made. It discusses, however, to little more than a "good time," as there are very few who wait to be influenced by "facts" they know will be so distorted. The advocates of each society feel bound, of course, to present its affairs in the most favorable aspect. Disputants are selected, publicly with regard to their ability as orators, and from the Senior, and one from the Senior Class. The Presidents of each Society also take part. For this year the appointments were as follows:

Linonia—President, G. C. Hazelton, of Wellsboro', Pa.; Senior Orator, Andrew Rowland, Westford, Ct.; Junior Orator, A. H. Byington, Rochester, N. Y.

Brothers in Unity—President, L. L. Faisk, of East Randolph, Mass.; Senior Orator, C. T. Cuyler, Brooklyn, L. I.; Junior Orator, J. M. Holmes, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Rowland opened on behalf of Linonia and spoke of the origin and history of the Society. Some passages of his speech with reference to the departed great who had been Linonians, were truly eloquent.

Mr. Brown followed, and was disposed to be facetious with reference to the Brothers' new hall, and, in fact, with reference to all that pertained to them.

The President, Mr. Robinson, closed the statement on behalf of Linonia with a dignified argument, showing that she was the origin of all that was good in Yale, and welcomed warmly the incoming class.

After an intermission, giving the Freshmen an opportunity to reflect upon what they had already heard and prepare themselves for hearing the other side, the orators for the Brothers took their turn.

The sides of Linonians and Brothers were made to raise in common the [illegible] speech of Mr. Holmes. He [illegible] his continual roar of laughter.

Mr. Cutlin endeavored to return the compliments Mr. Brown had paid the Brothers, and Mr. Fiske proved for them just what Mr. B. had proved for the other side in the morning. The speeches throughout were of a high order, considering the occasion which called them forth. As yet the smoke has hardly cleared away sufficiently for an outsider to discover the victor in this hard fought contest, though it is claimed by the Linonians that they are four or five ahead of their competitors. In a class so large as the present Freshman class this does not afford much room for boasting. Indeed, each Society thought the victory so obviously its own, that each had a glorification meeting in the evening.

The class just entered is much the largest Yale has ever received, and the enlargement of accommodations for hearing recitations and so forth is seriously talked of.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is as follows: Seniors, 92; Juniors, 109; Sophomores, 109; Freshmen, 152; total, 462.

WATSESSING.

Trinity Church—One Word more.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this day you remark, "We do not propose to argue the question of title. That cannot be decided by newspapers, but by the Courts of law provided expressly for the decision of just such questions." This is well enough, but better would it have been had you practiced what you preach. After having urged briefly what you could against the title of the church, and when some of the defects of your arguments were shown, you then say, as above extracted, you "do not propose to argue," &c.

A simple statement of what the constituted authorities were about to do, in neither to the title to "The King's Farm" was legitimate for a faithful chronicler of passing events—what might have been expected of the New-York Daily Times, always on the *qui vive*, and among the first to give its numerous readers the news. But, Mr. Editor, you go further; you not only tell the world *this*, but commence an argument to show the *weakness* of the Church's title; therefore the subscriber, and many more of your paper's patrons, complain.

If the matter is to come before the Courts, let it be heard unprejudiced; let not such minds be biassed one way or the other. You may think your articles "do not aid any attempt to injure Trinity Church." You are mistaken, however; they do; their general tenor and color are adverse to the said Corporation; and, whether you suppose so or not, the public will rank the Times among the—if I may use the term—enemies of this time-honored, public-spirited, beneficent religious body; that has done quite as much, if not more than any other, to make our City, in its public edifices and otherwise, the pride of the country. Witness those noble structures—Trinity Church, (the admiration of strangers,) Trinity Chapel, and others.

As to the *law* of your article of this day, about the *permissive occupancy* of land without paying rent being equivalent to the *actual payment of rent*, I would much like to see *an authority* of the Court of Appeals to that effect. With regard to "my reasoning being unsound in respect to purchases from the Church," this is my answer: when the Courts have decided the Church's title bad, who will be foolenough to buy or men deriving their shops and houses through a source which the law has declared tainted? Who will lend money on mortgage on land, the title to which is notoriously bad? Let property-holders, the hundreds who have bought of the Church, think of this. I may say hundreds of thousands are at stake. D.

We permit in our intention not to argue the title of Trinity Church. In spite of our correspondent's invitation that we should do precisely what expedes us to his censure. We have only indicated the ground which we suppose will be taken on *behalf of the State*; and that we do not consider arguing the case.

Our correspondent asks for an authority in support of the position that a *permissive occupancy* without payment of rent is so far equivalent to its actual payment as to prevent the application of the statute of limitation. The authority which the contestants of the title of Trinity Church rely upon, is probably that of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People *vs.* Arnold, 4 Comstock, p. 202. In that case the Court (Bronson C. J.) said:

"The Attorney General insists that there must be an adverse possession of forty years to bar an action where the people have title. If that be so—and I think it is—it must be for the reason that *the people may be deemed to have received the rents and profits*, within the meaning of the statute, whenever *the land was not held in hostility to their title*; or, in other words, whenever the case was such that they might have taken the rents and profits if they had chosen to do so.

"I see no objection to saying that the people receive the rents and profits, within the meaning of this statute, although the property may be actually occupied by one who makes no direct return for the use, provided he holds by *permission of the owners, or in subordination to their title*."

This may not cover the present case: on that point we express no opinion; we merely give it as likely to be urged and relied on by the State.

Trinity Church Property.

In reply to "D" of the Times of Sept. 19, allow me to state that the presumption of title is in the State, and the defendant must show title, either by patent or adverse possession.

It is contended that Trinity Church does neither; her Patent having been given in violation of law, and attainted by the Crown three years after its date, she possessed no title.

Her possession being under leases from the Governors, from time to time during their terms of office, was not adverse, but in subservience to the title of the Crown, and hence of the State. The Church having entered as *tenant*, so remains. The Church never entered under its pretended Patent. (See Rector Vesey's letter, Broadhead's Colonial Documents, volume 6, page 465. Col. Morris' letter, ib., page 390; 4 Comstock, People *vs.* Arnold.)

The alarm of "D" in regard to the right of *bona fide* purchasers from the Church is groundless. Where twenty years have elapsed the title has matured under the statute of limitations; and even were it otherwise it does not follow that the State would oust a *bona fide* purchaser. The tenants under leases from the Church would not be disturbed in their possessions. The only practical result of this question will be to pass the income of this property from Trinity Church to the Common School Fund. *Individual rights will be protected.* R.

Abbott Lawrence's Will.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The article you published a few days since from the Boston *Bee*, purporting to contain authentic extracts from the will of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, I am authorized and requested to state, is full of errors.

The reporter has strangely mistaken trusts for bequests—has given wrong sums and wrong persons for legacies, and misprinted names, &c.

Respectfully yours, WM. G. LAMBERT.

Diabolical Outrage.—A most diabolical outrage was committed in Upton, Worcester Co., Mass., last Sunday, the particulars of which we learn from a private source. An Irishman named Jeremiah Sullivan decoyed a little girl named Collins, who was only eight years of age, into a bye place and brutally violated her person. The girl was found by her friends sometime afterwards lying insensible and in a dying condition, by the side of some running water, whither Sullivan had conveyed her. She was taken home, and several physicians called, and for several days it was thought she could not recover. On coming to her senses the first said she had fallen from a tree, but on being told by the physicians that her story was false, she besought them not to kill her and she would tell the truth. She then narrated the occurrence, adding that Sullivan had assured her if she told of what he had been doing she would be killed.

Sullivan was immediately arrested, and taken before Justice Valentine Taft, who ordered him to be committed until the final recovery of the girl was determined.

A Young Lady Killed by a Negro.—The Richmond Enquirer has a letter from Raleigh, N. C., dated Sept. 16, which says: "On yesterday morning an beautiful young lady, Miss Virginia Faucy, daughter of Austin Faucy, an engineer on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and residing in this city, was shot by a negro girl and killed instantly. Cause—reproving her for insolent language."

THE TERRIFIC STORM ON THE LAKES.

DISASTERS AT MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.

Wreck of the Brig Tuscarora and Steamer Sebastopol.

Five Saved and Five Lost—Heroism of Chicago Men—Meeting Denounce—Sequence and Sentiments.

Compiled from the Chicago Tribune and Evening Journal of Wednesday.

[illegible] ON LAKE.

No steamers or vessels left the port of Chicago yesterday. The *Fire Ice*, for Green Bay, the *Arctic* for Sheboygan, the *Key Stone State*, of the Collingwood line, are still in port. The *Superior*, Tompkins, left Sunday evening for Lake Superior, washed Port Washington Monday night at 3 o'clock, and being unable to make headway, returned yesterday to this port. She is but slightly damaged, the heaving up of the cookhouse only, and part of the gangway being washed away. She had few passengers, but a heavy freight. The propeller *Brunswick*, Lawson, left Chicago Monday evening for Buffalo, loaded with wheat and flour. She got as far as Milwaukee at ½ o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and being unable to enter that harbor, or make headway against the storm, returned to this port, where she arrived between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On entering the harbor she struck the bar, but came ahead without accident or damage. Her middle gangway and bulwarks are swept by the wind. Captain Lawson says, in seventeen years' sailing he never was so tossed about in a storm; he considers himself fortunate that he is alive and his vessel safe.

LOSS OF THE TUSCARORA.

About one o'clock, the Brig *Tuscarora*, Captain Malden, from Buffalo to this port, with a cargo of wood, passed the Sheboygan harbor, her captain supposing, or trying to bring her in. The little *Pellet* gallantly responded, but her strength was not equal to her good will, and after a gallant struggle, the wind and angry waves drifting both resolutely to the leeward, the line was slipped and the brig left to her anchors, the *Pellet* returning to the river. It was soon evident that the brig was dragging rapidly towards the breakwater, and a large crowd gathered along the shore to watch what was deemed the inevitable disaster. Now the tried women and children ran high on the crest of the waves, wringing their hands, and wailing to and fro on the upper deck, expecting probably that every moment will be their last. She is much broken up, and should the storm continue in violence, she will probably go to pieces in twenty-four hours. A schooner is also ashore in the river, nearer the river.

Five men from the steamer left the wreck this morning, but with the view of swimming ashore. One was drowned in the attempt, and the other managed to swim the rest of his companion, and proceeded to report in the vicinity, where he was cared for.

A passenger was immediately dispatched to this city, requesting that assistance might be sent down to the scene of distress.

We learn that the Steamer has a large number of passengers on board, and unless speedy relief is sent down, the loss of life may be immense.

A steamer is now off the North Point making for the River. She is probably one of the Collingwood line.

A large fleet of vessels are now in the harbor.

The harbor improvements at the "Straight Cut" will suffer great damage from the gale.

The *Sebastopol* is owned in Cleveland by Messrs. Mehaffy & Watts, (the latter her captain.) This was her fourth trip up. The mate and helmsman attempted to get a line on shore, but their boat was swamped and the poor fellows drowned. We have been unable to obtain their names.

ATTEMPTS TO SAVE THE PASSENGERS.

At noon yesterday the life-boat of the *Sebastopol* was successfully lowered, manned by one seaman, who boarded her ashore, taking with him a line. By means of this they hauled a hawser ashore and fastened it, the propeller not being more than ten rods from land. The life boat returned to the boat, and here off her first load of passengers, and continued her trips until every soul was landed. When the last left Mr. Mitchell, who was managing on shore the passengers' baggage, the books of the vessel, and other valuables. The cargo will be lost, and the vessel prove an entire wreck. Let us rejoice, however, that the lives of so many have been saved. We mourn over the loss of the few who found graves in the angry waters of Lake Michigan, but we are glad at heart at the safety of the eighty souls on board the *Sebastopol*.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MILWAUKEE.

We are indebted to Mr. G. S. Butler, of the *Express*, and to our friends of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for the latest news. The excitement in Milwaukee was great. Everybody turned out to help: "let us save the sufferers" was the general resolve. The life-boat was taken down by great exertion, and launched opposite the *Sebastopol*. She lay about ten rods off, broadside to the *sea*. This enabled the crew to keep the propeller in safety, and work to advantage. Every soul was saved. The crowd on shore, the bigger crowd in Milwaukee, saw this safe delivery, or heard of it, with a joy which knew no bounds.

PASSENGERS ALL SAVED.

Milwaukee Sentinel—Extra.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

The steamer *Sebastopol*, Capt. Watts, during the gale last night, drifted past the harbor, and mistaking lights on the shore for the pier beacon, struck the shore about three miles south, and swung around broadside to the shore.

This was at about 3 A. M., and the gale still increasing in violence. At about daylight, five men, including the Captain, whose wife and children were on board, attempted to come ashore in the small copper boat, but she upset, and two of three men were lost, Capt. Watts getting ashore.

A line was brought ashore by the boat, and a cable fastened on the bank. Soon afterwards, two men tried to come ashore by the line, and one was drowned.

The life-boat was sent for to town, and by great exertions was brought to the place, and launched by Mr. A. M., and the passengers, some 60 in number, are all taken off. There were over 40 women and children.

The steamer was from Buffalo with a valuable cargo of merchandize, and must be a total loss, as she was fast breaking up at 11 o'clock.

The gale has been the heaviest we have had for several years.

CARGO AND PROPERTY LOST.

Nothing was saved from the wreck. No trunks or goods, or books, according to the latest, were secured. The passengers saved their lives, but lost everything else. Fifty horses were on board the *Sebastopol*, and all perished with its valuable cargo, and the boat itself. The shore was lined with goods, and people were gathering them up as fast they could—guards and the proper officers being on hand to watch those fiends, to be found in every city, who would rob graves and steal from the dead. Touched every sympathy and every care which man could bestow upon a shipwrecked crew was shown to the wrecked of the *Sebastopol* by the people of Milwaukee and its neighborhood. It is supposed that the wreck of the *Sebastopol* was caused by the Government light being out! A schooner beached near where she was wrecked. The propeller saw her light, and mistook it for the the Government light. The last heard from her was at 3 P. M. on Tuesday; Mr. Butler tells us that the *Sebastopol* was broken into three pieces, and that the wreck was entire. Nothing would be saved except what might float ashore.

THE DEAD.

The wrecked ones were in a sorry plight. Mr. Butler has described the scene and our readers will feel material sympathy. *Fear told its power on the timid*; weak and suffering spoke in the faces of the strung as agony speaks; all were soiled and care-worn, as if the struggle had been for life. They had no cordials spare; no power hardly to speak. Silence was with them the most eloquent speech. They felt deeply enough; too deeply for utterance; and the crowd of sympathizers knew, by instinct as it were, their wants, and gave way as they were saved for by the generous and considerate.

THE PROSPECT.

It is now nearing midnight, and the rain is pouring down hard. Take provisions well, and make no hopeful. For it will render the swell of the heavy sea, and lay its angry waves, until the night is gloomy and tempest tost. A heavy pall hangs over the sky, and the wind roars fierce and [illegible]. Heaven guard the storm-tossed mariners, and deve those in their keeping, on this wild and stormy September night!

Awful Conflagration—$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, Extra, Sept. 8.

On Thursday night, 6th inst., at about 10½ o'clock, our city was visited by a very destructive fire, laying nearly one whole block in ashes. The fire was discovered in some stacks of fodder in the alley near Garrison-avenue, between Ozark and Washington streets. The fire soon communicated to the warehouse of Mr. E. Czarnikow, and the buildings around being all frame, the fire spread with rapidity, burning down the large building containing the *dwelling and grocery* of Godfrey Bollinger, the tailor-shop and dwelling of John L. Hagg, on the corner of Ozark-street, spreading up Garrison-avenue, burning down the store of Mr. Bollinger, the grocery of Francis Sopina, and the silversmith shop of E. Marchand; then crossing the alley, caught the store of Joseph Sebelle, in which was the Post-Office; thence up the street, burning the brick store of Mr. J. Striker, occupied by Messrs Brooks & Latham, and two stores belonging to Mr. E. Czarnikow, and the law office of Messrs. Duval & King. A few of the goods belonging to Bollinger, Hagg and Levi were removed to the street, but caught fire and were nearly consumed. Brooks & Latham, Czarnikow and Czarnikow succeeded in saving a part of their goods, but burned down all the warehouses in the rear of the stores on Garrison-avenue, and by the exertions of our citizens the fire was prevented from spreading in that direction, and the new brick store of Mr. H. G. Hickox, on the corner of Garrison-avenue and Washington-street, was preserved, which stayed the flames in that direction. The large frame store, occupied by Messrs. Pennywitt & Co., belonging to John Gardner, on Washington-street, was prevented from burning down by great exertion on the part of our citizens, and perhaps much is owing to its being covered with fire-proof paint. This building stands immediately opposite the large brick block occupied by Geo. T. Griffith, druggist; Sutton, Griffith & Spring, merchants; and Bennitt & Walton, merchants. Also, it stands near the large brick block, and on the same side of the street, occupied by Spring & Clark, lawyers; Drs. Bedford & Shumard, Johnson & Harlan, merchants; J. Batterbey, jeweler; and William H. Rogers & Co., merchants. The last named building was in imminent danger several times, and had the frame store taken fire, it would have been saved with great difficulty. In the meantime the fire spread from Czarnikow's warehouse, where the fire first caught from the stacks of fodder, and caught a dwelling house belonging to Czarnikow, thence to the stable of the St. Charles Hotel, thence to the confectionary of O. Companion, thence to the grocery store of M. Henry, burning all the buildings to the ground. It was with the utmost difficulty that the fire was prevented from crossing Ozark-street. The house of Charles A. Birnie, opposite, was on fire two or three times, and the house of Anton Neiss was also very near taking fire; the turpentine was drawn out of both of those houses by the heat. The St. Charles, occupied by J. K. McKenzie, was saved, with great difficulty and much exertion. It was on fire two or three times. The furniture was all removed from the house into the street. The St. Charles, and the grocery store of Mr. Henry, which was burned down, are owned by Mr. Asa Clark. Mr. Henry saved a portion of his goods, but lost about $2,000 in hides.

The danger of the adjoining block from the conflagration was such that Messrs. Weaver & Queensbury removed their goods; also Messrs. M. Meyers & Brothers were removing goods from their store, as all were fearful that the entire block would be destroyed. And a great many others were moving goods—but it is impossible for us to give a thorough detail at this time.

It is impossible for us to give anything like a correct description of the scene, and we merely give an outline of what we are enabled to pen, which we must confess falls far short of the reality. Our citizens worked hard—having no engine, hooks or any other implements to put out fire with, save a few painted buckets taken from the stores, and a few axes and ropes—but what they lacked in instruments, was made up in energy and perseverence.

We cannot append the losses sustained by each individual at this time, as we have made no estimate; but the loss in the aggregate we think, will not be short of $50,000. Messrs. Brooks & Latham, we believe, are the only persons that had effected any insurance.

We regret to learn that (says the *Evangelist*) Rev. Dr. Cox has found the climate at New-Haven too vigorous for his health, and has, therefore, been obliged suddenly to relinquish the charge of the Western Church, where he had begun a most promising and gratifying ministry. Dr. C. has returned to his rural home in Owego, which he finds more salubrious than any residence on the sea coast can be.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Free State Convention.

Abridged from the Herald of Freedom, Sept. 8.

Agreeably to the published call for Delegates from each Representative District in Kansas Territory, to be apportioned among the several districts in the proportion of five Delegates to each Representative, a Convention met at Big Springs on the 5th day of September, 1855, to take into consideration the present exigency of political affairs, the Convention assembled, called to order at 11 o'clock, and organized temporarily by appointing W. Y. Roberts, Esq., to the Chair, and D. Lodge, Secretary.

SELECT LISTS.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following list of Delegates:

First District—G. W. Smith, J. H. Lane, John Curtis, J. Speer, John Hutchinson, Turner Sampson, M. Hunt, R. G. Elliott, J. D. Barnes, Wm. Yates, A. Still, H. Barkalow, B. W. Miller, W. Duncan, James McGee.

Second District—J. M. Tuton, J. A. Wakefield, A. Darlie, H. Babbitt, H. Branon, Wm. Jones, Samuel Walker, T. Wolverton, J. C. Archbold, Charles Wright.

Third District—Wm. Y. Roberts, Wm. Jordon, A. G. Adams, James Cowles.

Fourth District—A. Mowbray, J. F. Javins, B. G. Scott, A. J. Miller, W. Moore.

Fifth District—A. W. Wyckoff, James Osborn, James M. Arthur, D. F. Park, Wm. G. Nichols, Dr. R. Gillpatrick, G. W. Partridge, Isaac Wolford, Chas. A. Foster, James Tuttle, Robert Hutchison, Enos Shoe, Wm. R. Vale, Rowe Brown, Hamilton Smith.

Sixth District—John Hamilton, James Johnson, F. M. Morris.

Seventh District—P. C. Schneider, George Braton, Dr. J. D. Wood, Dr. A. Bowen, E. Fink.

Eighth District—J. E. Hobsick, Daniel B. Hiatt.

Ninth District—S. D. Houston, Wm. S. Arnold, James F. Wilson, Luke P. Lincoln, Dr. Hunting.

Tenth District—Wm. Fennell, B. D. Mudgett, J. H. Byrd, Geo. F. Warren, R. H. Foster, D. Dodge, H. M. Heck, James Salsbury, B. Castle, J. Parrott, John Wright, A. Gutsell, B. Riddle.

Eleventh District—M. Y. Conway, C. Junkins.

Twelfth District—Jas. Wilson, John Ainsworth, Nathan Adams.

Fourteenth District—S. Collins, John Fee, P. Laughlin, N. Carter, Geo. W. Bryan, Benj. H. Stocks, Wm. Sargent, R. Harding, A. Greene, C. W. Stewart.

Twenty Fourth District—Wm. Cumby, H. J. Stout, J. C. Blakeway, Elijah Pierce.

Seventeenth District—R. Mendenhall, D. W. Mendenhall, G. P. Lowry.

The Committee on a permanent organization reported the following list of officers: President, G. W. Smith, Esq.; Vice Presidents—John Fee, J. A. Wakefield, Jas. Salsbury, Dr. A. Hunting; Secretaries—R. G. Elliott, D. Dowes, A. G. Adams.

COMMITTEES

were then appointed for the following duties: viz.—1. To report a platform for the consideration of the Convention. 2. To take into consideration the propriety of a State organization. 3. To consider the duty of the people as regards the proceedings of the late Legislature. 4. To devise action on the coming Congressional election. 5. On miscellaneous resolutions. The duties to be divided among the respective committees. The resolution was adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

reported by the Committee, consisted of a preamble and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That setting aside all the minor issues of partisan policy, it is incumbent upon us to proffer an organization calculated to recover our dearest rights, and into which Democrats and Whigs, natives and naturalized citizens, may freely enter without any sacrifice of their respective political creeds, but we hope forming them as a test upon Kansas. And that when we shall have achieved our object, and secure to our rights of self-government, and become an independent State of the Union, when these issues may become vital as they are now dormant, it will be time enough to divide our organization by those tests, the importance of which we fully recognize in their appropriate sphere.

Resolved, That we will oppose and resist all non-resident voters at our polls, whether from Missouri or elsewhere, as a gross violation of our rights, and a virtual disfranchisement of our citizens.

Resolved, That our true interests, socially, morally, and pecuniarily, require that this Kansas should be a free State; that free labor will best promote the happiness, the rapid population, the prosperity and the wealth of our people; that slave labor is a curse to the master and the community, if not to the slave; that our country is unwisted to us, and that we will devote our energies as a party to exclude the institution and to secure for Kansas the Constitution of a Free State.

Resolved, That in so doing we will consent to any fair and reasonable compromise in regard to the slaves already in the Territory, which shall protect the masters against injustice and total loss.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the admission of free negroes or mulattoes into the Territory or future State of Kansas will be productive of evil among the people of Kansas, and dangerous to the institution of our sister States; and that we will oppose their admission into the Territory or future State of Kansas now and for ever.

Resolved, That the vile and ridiculous cheat of Abolitionism, so audaciously imputed to the Free State party, and so pertinaciously adhered to, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, is without a shadow of truth to support it; and that it is not more apparent to ourselves than it is to our opponents, who use it as a term of reproach to bring odium upon us, powerless to believe in its truth, and hoping to frighten from our ranks the weak and timid, who are more willing to desert their principles than they are to stand up under persecution and abuse with a conscience void of guilt.

Resolved, That we will discountenance and denounce any attempt to encroach upon the constitutional rights of the people of any States, or to interfere with their slaves, or meddling in their citizens the right to regulate their own institutions, and to hold and to own their slaves, without any molestation or obstruction from the people of Kansas.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Committee having in charge the Legislative Matters reported numerous resolutions, denouncing the Legislature of Kansas as an illegal body, whose enactments they would only obey in so far as the interests of the Territory required. The following resolution was among the number:

Resolved, That this unconstitutional Legislature, by their recent disregard of the organic Territorial Act, and other Congressional legislation, in expelling members whose title to seats was beyond their power to annul, in admitting members who were not elected, in altering the preemption laws and the naturalization laws, and in legislating at an unauthorized place—by their refusal to allow the people to select any of our officers—by imposing upon us their own appointees down to the most insignificant offices, many of whom were unquestionably residents of Missouri at the time, leaving us no elections save those prescribed by Congress—by attempting to extend their power to abrogate, and even at these imposing restrictions upon us requiring the payment of one dollar as a tax, selling the right of suffrage at ballot boxes to any non-resident who chooses to buy and pay for it, and the taking an oath to support the United States Law, incidentally pointed out, by stifling the freedom of speech and of the press, thus usurping a power forbidden to Congress, have trampled under foot the Kansas bill, have defied the power of Congress, libeled the Declaration of Independence, violated the Constitutional Bill of Rights and brought contempt and disgrace upon our Republican institutions at home and abroad.

The report was adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

The following resolution was annexed to the report:

Resolved, By the citizens of Kansas, in Convention *assembled, that an election shall be held in the several* election Districts in this Territory, on the second Tuesday of October next, under the regulations prescribed for the election of the 30th of March last, in reference to the places and manner of holding the same, and in the manner as nearly as may be required, as will as all matters relating to the formula of the election, excepting the appointment of officers and the persons to whom returns shall be made, which shall be determined by this Convention, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to represent this Territory in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States. Adopted.

GOV. REEDER'S ALLEGED LAND SPECULATIONS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business reported, among others, the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the alleged cause for the removal of Gov. Reeder and other territorial officers has no sufficient foundation in truth or plausibility; that the purchase of the half breed lands was a fair and honorable transaction, which can tarnish the reputation of no man; that it was for a fair and full consideration, and characterized by no concealment or impropriety; that the vendors were fully competent to make their own bargains and protect their interests, and who were allowed abundant time to consult their friends and neighbors; that the contract was made with the full knowledge of the Agent and Interpreter, and was subjected to the supervision of the President; and as the President has refused to respond to the earnest and pointed resolutions to say what law or rule has been transgressed, we are compelled to believe that it was in violation of no law or artificial regulation.

Resolved, That the speculation of an interest in Pawnee City, which was only furnished after the removal had taken place, and therefore precluded any opportunity for explanation or reply, is as unfortunate and unfounded as the other; as it is a well-known fact that Gov. Reeder had no participation in the laying out of the town, that it was laid out and located before his arrival in the Territory, and that his first connection with it was the voluntary and unsolicited transfer by the original stockholders of an interest therein to the five territorial officers who had then arrived, among whom of course was the Governor; that the town was then and for some time before and after, outside of the Military Reserve, having been excluded by the President and intelligent officer in command at the post, although since included by the Secretary of War.

NOMINATION OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Territorial delegate to Congress. Mr. Conway moved that Andrew H. Reeder, late Governor of Kansas, be our nominee. The motion was seconded and carried by acclamation. Cheer followed upon cheer the announcement of the result. All order was lost in the confusion, and every person present seemed to join in the cry for Reeder! Reeder!! The late Governor appeared upon the stand in answer to the repeated calls, and at the moment appeared deeply moved with this unexpected outburst of enthusiasm.

GOV. REEDER'S RESPONSE.

He proceeded to say how much he thanked them for their encouraging and strengthening friendship; that such applause and approval would repay all the injustice that might be heaped upon any man; that every man there would do him the justice to say that this nomination had been given entirely without solicitation by him or by his friends; that to accept it would seriously interfere with private engagements, and that he had continually refused it when urged until he had been told by men from all parts of the Territory that his name was essential to success. He would now accept it upon the condition that he be not expected to canvass the Territory in person. To do so would not be consonant with his feelings, as well as that he desired to go into the halls of Congress and say, "I come here with clean hands, the spontaneous choice of the sovereign squatters of Kansas." In giving him this nomination, in this manner, they had strengthened his arms to do their work, and in return he would now pledge to them a steady, unflinching perseverance of purpose, never-tiring industry, decided perseverance, and all the abilities with which God had endowed him to the righting of their wrongs, and the final triumph of their cause. He believed from the circumstances which had for the last eight months surrounded him, and which had at the same time placed in his possession many facts, and bound him heart and soul to the oppressed voters of Kansas, that he could do much toward obtaining a redress of their grievances.

He said that day by day a crisis was coming upon us; that in after times this would be to posterity a turning point, a marked period, as are to us the opening of the Revolution, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the repeal of the alien and sedition laws; that we should take each step carefully, so that each be a step of progress, and so that no violence be done to the tie which binds the American people together. He alluded to the unprecedented tyranny under which we lived and have been; and said that if any one supposed that *institutions were to be imposed by force upon a free and enlightened people*, they never know, or had forgotten the history of our fathers. American citizens bear in their breasts too much of the spirit of other and trying days, and have lived too long amid the blessings of liberty, to submit to oppressive dictation from any quarter; and the man who, having come from free soil, would tamely submit to tyranny, was fit for no slave.

He urged the Free State men of Kansas to forget all minor issues and pursue determinedly the one great object, never swerving, never ceasing, never looking back, as did the wise men who followed the star to the manger, looking back only for fresh encouragement. He concluded that powerful resistance be made to the tyrannical and unjust laws of the spurious Legislature; that appeals to the Courts, to the ballot-box, and to Congress, be made for relief from this tyranny; and that vigorous efforts be made to secure the end in view, hope of peaceable redress postponed; but if at least all these should fail—if in the proper tribunal there is no hope for our sacred rights, outraged and profaned—if we are still to suffer that corrupt body may prey upon vests watered by our tears, then, gave to our cause choice for justice. God has provided in the eternal frame of things redress for every wrong, and there remains to us still the steady eye and the strong arm, and we must conquer, or mingle the bodies of the oppressors with those of the oppressed upon the soil which the Declaration of Independence has made sacred to freedom. But he was not at all apprehensive that such a crisis would ever arrive. He believed that justice might be dealt for short of an armed resistance, and even should an appeal to arms come, it was his opinion that if we are well prepared that moment the victory is won. Our invaders will never strike a blow in so unjust a cause.

"Tyrant's heart is he who hath his quarrel just."

He then entered into the plan of conducting the campaign, and advised that the preliminaries from the people, calling the election, be signed by every voter. Let the legal requirements of an election be strictly observed. Our position is one of asking only that the law be carried out. When Col. Ethan

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Final Sentence of Death in the Court of Sessions.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 21.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

This Court was inconveniently crowded yesterday morning, it being announced that it was the appointed day for the Recorder to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner convicted in this Court—upon William Scharpfenberg, convicted on Wednesday last of the murder of Rachel Brady, on Sun. 24, 1854. The prisoner of the day convicted by the jury of manslaughter, and Stephen Gardner, convicted of burglary and another offence.

Andrew Gerrit, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment in the State Prison. Richard Williams and William Wilson, for an attempt to commit larceny, were sentenced to a year, respectively, in the State Prison; Thomas Sheridan, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment in the State Prison.

SENTENCE ON WILLIAM SCHARPFENBERG.

The District Attorney then rose and said: If the Court please, it is my duty, according to law, to move for the judgment of this Court upon William Scharpfenberg, heretofore convicted of murder upon an indictment charging him with that offence. He consents to be in Court with the Sheriff, and it will be now for your Honor to act in the matter.

The prisoner was here placed at the bar, and the Clerk of the Court propounded the usual question as to what he had to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced according to law.

The prisoner appearing perfectly unconscious of what was occurring around him, his counsel, Mr. Dixon, then addressed the Court and said: Gentlemen, I am not to pay, upon this occasion, that we are entirely satisfied with the verdict which you have rendered in this case, but I do believe that the verdict which has resulted in this verdict was brought about by the prejudices of the public against the prisoner at the bar, which has resulted in his conviction. I do believe we do not have the public feeling in our favor, and that the verdict which has resulted in this case, arose from a prejudice against the prisoner at the bar. The evidence in this case was not clear in any testimony that I have ever heard given in a Court of Justice to establish that crime. The only defence which was set up by your counsel was, that at the period this crime was committed, he was not in such a state of mind, produced by his indulgence in intoxicating liquor, that you were not conscious of the act which you then perpetrated. The Jury in the case found, notwithstanding the zeal and ability with which that question was pressed upon them by your counsel, that that plea upon your behalf, interposed by him, and which you yourself probably would never have thought of interposing, was not true. In that finding the Jury, I presume, and those to not a human being who heard the evidence, and listened to the case throughout, was not warped that you at the time of the fatal blow were struck very well aware of what you were doing, and that you intended with premeditation and deliberation, and that you had not premeditated death. The law says, for the crime you have committed this you must die. The law must be carried out, no matter how painful it may be to Courts or Juries. It is necessary that it should be carried out, in order that society may be protected against the attacks of such monsters as you have proved yourself to be. In this case, on your part, there is no shadow of excuse for the act. There is no sentiment in this case that is adequate to have raised in your mind any such evil propensity as you exhibited. You had no right to expect from this misguided woman that return of concern and affection which, sometimes, when it is thrust back upon the heart from whence it springs, whether in the minds of those whose hearts beat with the same emotion, generate impulses of that kind of feeling that drives almost to desperation, and, under the influence of the moment, to those impulses fatal acts. In this case nothing of that kind exists. She was a poor abandoned woman. Victim was something that to her was but a human being. I need intelligence sufficient to know that from such a source as that there could be no enduring affection, and it was therefore but merely for the gratification, as it only could have been, for a momentary pleasure, influenced at the time to it was by envious jealousy, that you brooded over this, and it seems from the evidence in the case that from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until the deed was done, that something was weighing upon your mind. By the jury have found, and on the evidence in this case, it strikes me, distinctly proves.

In your case, however, it is my duty to admonish you, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Jury to mercy, that it may be that there is little chance of your escape from this verdict. Jurors, in their humanity, adverse as they are to pronounce a verdict upon which may be predicated the sentence of death, are very apt—and it is very right and proper that it should be so—to accompany their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. This, you must remember, is but a mere recommendation. It is but a wish expressed by them. It may be heeded by the Executive, and it may not. And it is my duty to admonish you to prepare for that change, which, in all human probability, you will undergo at the appointed time. Commence yourself then, in consequence of your own evil acts, with the things of this world you are about done—that your days are numbered, and that within a few weeks you will cease to exist. It is my duty, I say, to admonish you. It is my duty to tell you, not to place any hope whatever upon this recommendation of mercy, but to conduct yourself for the balance of your days in such a manner that your time may be spent in repentance for the past, and in preparation for the awful fate, which, in all human probability, awaits you.

The sentence of the Court in your case is, that you be taken from this place to the place from whence you came, there to remain until the 10th day of November next, and on that day to be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The warrant consigning the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff was then read by Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, and he was at once removed to his cell in the City Prison.

The other business transacted in the Court was unimportant.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.
SUPREME COURT.—Motions.
COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 149, 141 to 151, 155 to 159, to be tried before the Judge.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—An entirely new calendar will be made up for the ensuing Trial Term of this Court, and it will be necessary to refile all notes of issue anew this day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 21.
Before Judge Nelson.

The following matters were disposed of this morning by Judge Nelson:

Hilliard vs. Sampson.—Case propended for a new trial.

Smith vs. Allen.—Same as above.

Moses vs. the Etna Insurance Company.—Same.

Platt vs. Jerome.—Same.

Jones et al. vs. the Cargo of the Ship Richmond.—In this case, docketed at the April Term of the Court, the decree was entered in accordance with the decision.

The Court was occupied to-day with the argument of a Custom House case.

The case of the *Angelique* was ordered for argument to-morrow.

How Pat Quinn was Whipped by a Woman.

MARINE COURT.
Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Patrick Quinn vs. John Brady and Mary Ann, the wife of John.—This was rather a novelty in the civil Courts, as the plaintiff claimed to recover damages for a cruel whipping inflicted upon him by the husband of Mistress Brady, on Sunday, June 24, who then and there did it with a cane, apparently, which she held in her right hand. Mr. Dunlap, in his usual eloquent manner, stated the wrongs of Pat to the Jury, and claimed for his client the largest amount of damages which could be recovered in this Court. It appeared in evidence that on the day in question Pat was standing at the corner of State and Whitehall streets, where there is a drinking saloon, when the lady came up and pitched into Pat with that house handy, with which the id kim have it over the corner until the blood flowed freely and stained his shirt and vest. Pat told the bystanders he did not know what it was all about, but supposed it was the result of a venomous feeling of long existence. A witness deposed that the defendant had a hand in the affair; he saw the parties on the ground when Quinn called to Brady to take a drink; Brady made a reply, to which Quinn replied, in indelicate language; on hearing thereof the lady said she would stand this no longer; Quinn walked away and went into West's Saloon, where the lady followed and pitched into him with the weapon as before stated. The defence set up was that Quinn had spoken improperly of the fair fame of the Mistress Brady, and that she whipping he received was only in retaliation of the alleged wrongs of woman. It was also in evidence that during the fight Quinn had the lady by the hair and she had his fingers in her mouth.

Mr. Holmes summed up for the defence and Mr. Dunlap for the plaintiff. His Honor charged the Jury on the law and the case, and the Jury awarded Pat $200 as damages for having been whipped by the fair hand of Mrs. Brady.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—FRIDAY, Sept. 21.
Before Judge Stuart.

The Astor House Liquor Case.

The case of J. Warren vs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, for selling a glass of brandy, on the morning of the 4th of July, in violation of the Prohibitory law, came up for the argument of the counsel of the parties. Mr. Dixon, counsel for the plaintiff, in the opening, said that it was a case of great importance to the community, and he would be brief in his remarks. He then proceeded to read the testimony taken before the Justice, which was very voluminous, but which, when condensed, was to the effect that the defendants had sold a glass of brandy to the plaintiff, on the morning of the 4th of July, in violation of the Prohibitory law. The counsel for the defendant, in the opening of the case, said that the defendants had sold a glass of brandy to the plaintiff, but they had not violated the Prohibitory law, for the reason that the defendants had taken out a license to sell liquor, and had paid the requisite fees for the license, and had complied with all the requisitions of the law. The counsel contended that the defendants had not violated the law, and that the plaintiff had not been injured by the act complained of. The Recorder said he would reserve his decision on the case until the Court of Appeals, which was then sitting, should have decided the case of Lemmon vs. the People, which was argued last week, and which involved the same question. The Court of Appeals had not yet decided the case, but it was expected that it would do so in a few days. The Recorder said that if the Court of Appeals should decide that the defendants had violated the law, he should be compelled to decide against them, but if the Court of Appeals should decide that they had not violated the law, he should be compelled to decide in their favor. The Recorder said that he was very sorry that the Court of Appeals had not decided the case before the 4th of July last, as it would have saved him from the necessity of deciding a case which was so important to the community

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

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General Scott.

It will be seen in our telegraphic correspondence from Washington, that the Administration is renewing the warfare upon General Scott. *Secretary Davis has opened a correspondence* with him, denying his authority to *grant a leave of absence*, and requiring him to account to the War Department for his attempted exercise of such a power. Gen. Scott replied with some emphasis, as any one would naturally do in such circumstances, and thus commenced an epistolary warfare, which is not yet ended.

The *English* of this movement, probably, is that Gen. Scott is not to receive any back pay. Perhaps Congress may remedy whatever defects the Attorney General has found in the law.

Kansas Movements—Dangers Ahead.

The first movement towards revolution in Kansas *has already been taken. A Convention* of the People met on the 5th inst., resolved to repudiate utterly the action of the late Legislature, and to resist every attempt to enforce its enactments or laws, and determined to take no part in the election for Delegate to Congress, ordered by that body, but to hold an election on their own authority. They also nominated Ex-Governor Reeder as their candidate, and he accepted the nomination.

It seems certain, therefore, that the citizens of Kansas will *refuse obedience* to the laws enacted by the late Legislature;—that they will refuse to pay the taxes it has levied, and will resist forcibly any attempt to collect them or to punish offenders against their enactments. This will bring about a direct collision between the people and the Government—for Governor Shannon has declared his determination to enforce obedience to those laws; and there is every reason *to apprehend a civil war* in Kansas, as the result of the conflict. Nothing can now prevent it but the abject submission of the people to the usurpation of their rights, or the abandonment by the usurpers of their high-handed schemes. Of the latter we have no hope, and of the former but little fear.

This is a fearful issue—and the guilt and shame of it will rest, in a large degree, on President Pierce. He had the lawful control of the Territory. He could have guarded the elections and prevented these atrocious robberies of civil rights. Impartially and calmly, but with strong hand, he might have secured a just representation of the people's will in the Territorial Legislature. But he did not. He is a small man in a high place; and had not courage or skill to meet the storms which his timidity had called out. Now his difficulties are ten times worse. Should he, this Winter, send United States soldiers to put down the men of freedom in Kansas, defending their rights, he could never raise his head again in a Northern State. The Senate alone would save him from the impeachment, which the whole North would press against him. Equally, if he opposed the voters and representatives of Missouri, he calls forth a storm of hatred from his Southern friends.

But what will be said of an Executive which looks calmly on, while, in its own Territories, the citizens are rejecting all Federal authority, and are plunging themselves into fearful intercecine war!

It is a great lesson for our people. The seat of the President of this great nation is no merely ornamental place, which can be conferred on any small, obscure man, who will be the tool of his party. It needs a man. There is not a throne in Europe where skill, and wide views, and courage, and independence are so indispensable as in this office.

We have spoken as if blood must be shed on the ground of Kansas. We do not see how it can be avoided. Our New-England and Northern men, who have quietly settled there, are no brawlers; they do not love the fight. But they have the same blood in them which was poured like water on Bunker Hill, in defence of the freeman's rights to choose his own rulers. They will rally around the ballot-box against the bullies of the Slave party, as their fathers did against the soldiers of the Charlemagne and Gneisenau. And they are no slaves, when once in the contest, easily to give it up. If this tyrannical usurpation proceeds, there *must be Revolution*. It cannot be helped. Every Free-State man in the Territory is beginning to feel it. Then, on those wild, distant prairies, near the unbroken forest, will be fought over again the old battle between Freedom and Despotism—American Slavery and American Freedom will have the first battle meeting. It is an awful thing to do—to meet brethren with the bloody hand: but even that must be done for Liberty. The sons of the Free States cannot be driven from the inalienable rights of citizens without a struggle. We have been informed that from all the Northwestern Free States brave men are pledged to come forth, and stand by this little vanguard of Freedom, if the thing comes to blows. Such a contest, horrible to us, would be even more fearful for the South. To light the fires of an internal war on their borders, would endanger slave-property, wherever it is held.

Let us hope that wise counsels and a returning sense of justice, may prevent any such collision, and that Kansas may be left to work out its own destiny.

A Word About Crime.

The question of the Causes of Crime has been very freely discussed, at sundry times, by various persons, and in divers ways. That its discussion has, from time to time, brought out new ideas, is a fact that needs no especial demonstration. New bits of information, however, are continually developed, or are placed in new lights, so that they bear the semblance of newness. They have reference both to the causes and the consequence of crime. They come to us daily, through the proceedings of the Law Courts; are exhibited in the records of the Police; are found in the result of the perilous speculation; are mirrored in petty offences, which occur mainly in private, and rarely find their way to the public ear.

The ranks of crime are in no lack of recruits. The calendars of our Criminal Courts are sufficiently heavy. Murders, robberies, larcenies, swindles, are the cases that keep our Judges busy. *There are no less that ten murder cases* now to be disposed of in this City, and in some of these more than one person has been *concerned, as in the case of* the Bakes gang, now under indictment for the murder of Poole.

If it be inquired whence crimes proceed, the answer is right at hand. Nature is blameworthy for a part, and Education for the rest. Take a given degree of native bluntness of moral perception, and add to it the villainous education in iniquity that the street lads of the City fall in with, and it is not at *all a matter of surprise that New-York's pro*fessional rascals are so bad as they are. It *is* rather wonderful that our breed of rapscallions is not both more numerous and more fierce.

A gentleman whose labors in the investi*gation of this problem have found expression* in a paper of nearly a hundred pages, now lying before us, has hit the explanation exactly. He contributes the results of his industry to the Prison Association of this City, and the paper forms a portion of the last Annual Report of that body. The causes of crime, according to this authority (Mr. John Stanton Gould) are *twelve* in number, viz.: 1. Grogshops; 2. Brothels; 3. Theatres; 4. Gambling-houses and Lotteries; 5. Bad construction and bad management of our common Jails; 6. Pernicious Books; 7. Orphanage; 8. Insanity; 9. Ignorance; 10. Want of Trades; 11. Poverty; 12. Insufficient Preventive Police.

This classification has three or four divisions which will apply with marked propriety to this City. For instance, the first,—grogshops; *the second,—resorts of abandoned* characters; the third and fourth,—ignorance and poverty.

Especial *stress is laid upon the prolific* sources of crime found in houses of ill-fame. Mr. Gould has got trace of some interesting facts in relation to *this subject*. An interview with a fallen woman, in one of the Penitentiary Hospitals, furnished him a practical *illustration. The story she told was similar* to hundreds of others. Of respectable family highly educated, and bred in luxury, she was *sunk into* abject poverty by the sudden failure of her father during a commercial crisis. The father died, the mother had neither resource nor judgment. The daughter preserved her charms, presently attracted attention where attention was not at all desirable, and so came the old story. The girl, like many others in similar cases, vowed vengeance upon the sex, and confessed that she had "hunted down" more than thirty young men. At the point of death, she gave the history of her life, and so the chronicles of Prostitution are enlarged by a narrative which comes free of the sickly sentimentality of the "Hot Corn" schools.

Mr. Gould might have added to his story. He has not found all the data that he may possess. He places the number of abandoned women in this City at *fourteen thousand*, while the police will tell him that this figure should be enlarged by ten.

But the want of moral education, or rather the want of any education at all, has something to do with the progress of crime. In upward of thirty thousand commitments in the Prisons of this City in the year 1854, less than half, or fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty, could read and write. *Ten thousand* could not read.

The sale of pernicious books is a practice which has to answer for a great deal of iniquity.

The bad construction of jails, and the custom of imprisoning witnesses, are great evils.

But it is poverty and ignorance, after all, that occasion a very large proportion of the crimes that afflict the community. The wretch who drinks because he has nothing better to do, and then murders a man because liquor makes him mad, is in a fair way to be hung for it; and why? Because he has had no balance wheel, and his mind is so very empty that he has no ideas at all. Where there is one Professor Webster, or one John C. Colt, who comes to his end on the gallows, there are scores of poor ignorant Patrickes and Cuffees. Where there is one intelligent woman who walks the streets, there are hundreds of girls who never knew anything but folly, and never will know anything but vice. The miserable lad from the purlieus of Cow Bay or the Hook, who don't know how he was made, knows no better than to appropriate anything that lies handy. The candy and peach peddler who comes into your office with a sickening leer will be as great a scoundrel in petticoats as you will find, in less than half a dozen years. The remedy for all this is to found more missions at home—to pick up the wretches who grovel in the gutters and rot in dark cellars—to persuade their children to come into the schools—to go and hunt them up—to pull down the rookeries which avaricious landlords persist in calling houses—to have a police that is *not quite so political*, but more likely to attend to its business. All which is *by no means impossible*.

When Mayor Wood came into office the public ear was agreeably astonished by large promises of reform,—by emphatic assurances that vice should be suppressed, morality promoted and the public good cared for in all directions. Vigorous efforts were put forth, and even the least judicious of them received public applause,—so eager was the desire to have something done. The State laws are very severe upon gambling houses: a descent was made upon *three*, out of the thousand in the City—and not one of them was broken up. Unfortunate women were arrested for walking in the street, and swept off to the Island—while the houses that lived on their prostitution went untouched. Yet even these demonstrations, absurd as they were, were loudly applauded by a public *too glad to have something* done. Even these pretences at official vigilance seem to have been relaxed. Broadway swarms with pros*titutes, and half the streets of the City* are crowded with houses of ill-fame. Gamblers drive a thriving business, and are in full *feather. The Sessions calendar* brings up unpleasant reminiscences of the assaults and severe "batteries" to which unlucky citizens have been subjected from time to time. Crime abounds here, and the records are growing larger.

Is our Police a preventive Police, or not? Can it remedy the nuisances that produce crime? If it can, why not try? Has the Mayor relaxed his vigilance; or are the Police paid to keep out of the way? Who knows?

Form a Ring!

Stephen H. Branch *is good at letter writing*. The specimens we have been permitted to offer the world of his epistolary narratives, have indicated a genius in this department of literature seldom equaled. Henry A. Wise, however, is a pretty good match for him. He has had more practice than Branch, to be sure. He has been engaged in the business longer, and has enjoyed a larger field for the exercise of his peculiar gifts. He has been canvassing now for nearly twenty years, all the affairs of this country—political, social and religious, and had special advantages for part of that time in South America, as American Minister. Branch has had none of these facilities. He has never been in the employ of the *Government*. *He* has had nothing to do with the Federal Administration, except to thrash a federal office-holder some twenty years ago,—and that cannot be supposed to have been of any *special service to his intellectual development*. His efforts, moreover, have been limited to City matters. Even his voyage to England was on City business—and was so *brief that the children of John Bull had not* time to recover from the terror of his *moustache*, before he was again on the bosom of the deep, *vainly endeavoring to protect* the *Pacific's* passengers from the desperate recklessness of that old salt—Captain Nye.

Under these circumstances, great allowance should be made for Mr. Branch. And if Gov. Wise's last letter (which we publish elsewhere) *should be considered a leetle* ahead of Branch's best endeavors hitherto, the case ought not to be considered closed. The contest is not over. Wise improves every day, and so does Branch. Wise is Governor of Virginia, and will spread himself on a message by-and-by. Mr. Branch is preparing a Lecture on his Expedition to England, in which he will have free scope for his genius, and which he will deliver in this City at some time during the coming season.

We predict the utter discomfiture of Governor Wise, and of everybody else who ventures to enter the lists against Branch in his own field. In fact we do not know another man, North or South, but Henry A. Wise, who would dare thus trespass on Branch's domain, and beard the lion in his den.

If anybody is disposed to bet a small sum on Wise, he will please to call at this office. The amount paid by Ald. Briggs, for costs in the libel suit commenced against the Times, is still uninvested. Applicants will please enter on the Nassau-street front—*exit* on Beekman-street!

Post Scriptum! Before betting largely on the issue, the friends and backers of Gov. Wise would do well to read Branch's last, on another page.

A Danish Cunard.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* announces that the Government of Denmark has promised to join the Western alliance against Russia, on condition that England and France will protect her against the United States, in enforcing upon American vessels the payment of the Sound Dues. The same correspondent, some months ago, announced the death of Mr. Mason, our Minister in France—an event which has not *yet* occurred. He afterwards imparted to the American public the interesting and exclusive information, that Drouyn de Lhuys had been restored to his position in the Emperor's Cabinet—an announcement which still lacks confirmation. It is quite possible, therefore, that this gentleman may be mistaken in his present revelations. Denmark is a cool country—but it is scarcely credible that even her rulers would have the assurance to propose such a bargain as the armed support of Denmark, for the armed hostility of the United States. Besides this, it seems to be forgotten that England and France, the former especially, have a far greater interest in putting an end to the exaction of the Sound dues, than the United States. Neither country is likely to offer the slightest obstacle to the removal of such a burden upon their Commerce.

State Offices—Declination of Hon. Ogden Hoffman.

It will be seen from the following letter that Hon. Ogden Hoffman, the present Attorney General, peremptorily declines to be a candidate for renomination:

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I have seen my name mentioned in the public journals as a candidate for a renomination to my present office of Attorney General.

In order to save my friends some trouble I wish to avail myself of your columns to say, that *I do not desire, and will not under any circumstances* accept from any State Convention of any party, the nomination to the office of Attorney General, or any other office within the gift of the people of this State at the ensuing Fall Election.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

OGDEN HOFFMAN.

☞ The *Commercial* "forbids the banns" of marriage between the Whigs and Republicans of this State. "Foreseeing," it says, "the evils of such a connection, and as relatives of the party whose separate existence is to cease from the day of the ceremony, we forbid the banns for various reasons," which it proceeds to give. We have as yet received no official notice that the purpose of marriage has been abandoned in consequence of this interference. *It is not the first time that* some hard-hearted old Hunks has tried to stop the union of willing hearts. But did the effort ever succeed!

☞ The Secretary of the Navy has reported to the President the action of the Retiring Board. While he cannot say that he would have acted in every case just as the Board have done, he feels bound to approve its action. The President also gives it his official sanction. The letters will be found in another column.

Amusements.

Undoubtedly *the* event of the week is the reduction in the rate of admission to the Metropolitan Theatre. There is, and we rejoice to observe it, an anxious desire to witness the performances of the great French tragedienne. It was impossible to indulge this at the old rates, for there are few among the most inveterate *habitués* of the Theatre who felt justified in expending ten dollars for three nights' sentimental enjoyment, even if *they could afford to do so*. We were the first to point out to Mlle. Rachel the impolicy of demanding the old rates, and therefore share all the pleasure which the announcement of the change will afford our readers. We do not, however, think the reduction a liberal one. Practically it amounts to a *mere changeling* of a few seats. The balcony boxes and orchestra stalls remain as heretofore at $3; the whole of the first tier also remains at two dollars. In reality, then, it is only the back seats of the dress circle, a portion of the parquette, and the whole of the upper circle that are affected by the present change, and all of these locations (except the parquette) are disadvantageous compared with the three dollar places. This is right enough if we admit the policy of charging the latter price at all. Of course, a three dollar seat should have some kind of advantage over a two dollar one, but what we have all along maintained is, that three dollars for *any place is too much*. Whether a desirable object has been effected by the slight concession to public demands now made remains to be seen. It would have displayed *better enterprise and wiser management to* have reduced the parquette to two dollars, the first circle to one dollar and the second to fifty cents. At present there is no proportion between the parquette and the first circle, or the first circle and the second.

Let us be thankful for this first glimmering of liberality in the Rachel Felix *management. It may* lead to something better hereafter. Perhaps a new scene or two for the romantic plays, or a few appropriate costumes for the distinguished individuals who assist *Mlle. Rachel, humbly but efficiently, in the subordi*nate parts, and who are now utterly eclipsed by her *splendor*. But most of all, we implore the manager to procure two more pocket-handkerchiefs by the time "Marie Stuart" is reposted. Yes, *header, two pocket*-handkerchiefs! The last scene of that play, you will remember, is of a very sad character, particularly that portion where the unfortunate Queen takes a farewell *of four young ladies—probably kitchenmaids—dressed* in neat shiny linen dresses. The agonized damsels undergo the most violent paroxysms of grief—their parts being written entirely for the eyes. On the first *representation of "Marie Stuart" only two of these* blighted females were blessed with pocket-handkerchiefs! *The remaining couple expressed their chaste* sorrow with their knuckles! Horrible desolation of *grief!*

Talking of pocket-handkerchiefs, we hear that a proposition has been made to Messrs. Darcey & Corbyn, the enterprising publishers of the books of the play, to issue a *series* of pocket-handkerchiefs with translations printed on them. The enthusiast who has struck out this brilliant idea says that it will do away with that horrid noise occasioned by turning the leaves, and enable the audience to understand the play in a natural manner—particularly in the weeping parts. It will be convenient, too, for a man can easily carry two pocket-handkerchiefs—a tragedy and a comedy—in his coat tails, whereas it requires a person of colossal strength to bear off two books containing the same amount of reading matter.

Do our readers know the stealthy way of reading a *libretto*? It is this. Get a book, and hold it in a careless but convenient position. Then direct your *lorgnette* to the stage so [as to cover your eyes. Every one will suppose you are eagerly listening to and watching the beautiful *tragédienne*, whilst in fact you are surreptitiously following her in the English translation. Be *sure* to take the glass down when the *curtain drops*.

The Rachel performances have not exercised a beneficial influence on the other places of amusement. At Wallack's there has been a tolerable crowd every evening, (and he deserves a crowd with such a company,) but at Burton's and the Broadway there has been plenty of room, in spite too of new pieces and new actors. Mr. E. L. Davenport is playing at the last mentioned establishment, and should certainly satisfy its patrons. He is a discreet and admirable artist, never for a moment o'erstepping the modesty of nature, or abandoning the emotions of a man for the physical demonstrations of a brute. In every respect he is worthy of encouragement. The stock company here, by the way, bids fair to be an unusually fine one. A valuable addition was, we believe, made to it on Thursday last in the person of Miss Emma Harding, late of the Haymarket Theatre, London. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the lady. Mr. Burton has been going on with the three last novelties, and promises something fresh next week. The comedy of "Still Waters" is worth seeing.

Is there anything particularly interesting in knowing that prices have been raised at the Academy of Music? Mr. Payne has announced that gratifying item of news and seems to think it sufficient for the happiness of the subscribers, for singularly enough he does not mention the name of a single artist, except Mr. Maretzek. Most managers would have remained silent about the increase until an attractive programme had been laid before the public. The season begins next Monday week with "Trovatore."

A variety of Operas have been given at Niblo's during the week. Concerning "Rip Van Winkle" we have nothing definite, except that a new *basso* has been imported from England, (a Mr. Shelton,) who will, of course, require time to study his *rôle*. This Opera is a very "Jack o'Lantern" sort of affair. You appear to be getting up with it one moment and the next it is as far off as ever.

Signorina Vestvali will give a grand Concert in Brooklyn some evening next week; also, the Mollenhauers.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Last week at the meeting held at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street to take into consideration the possibility of establishing a Musical Festival in New-York, some pertinent questions were asked concerning the Great Festivals of Europe. The triumphant success of the Birmingham one, recently concluded, furnishes us with an opportunity of stringing together a few facts concerning this interesting Musical Convention. The Birmingham Festival was established in 1768, and has come off regularly every three years since. It is only of late years, however, that it has been a prominent place among the musical gatherings of Europe. In the arrangements for the present year the greatest liberality has been displayed. The Committee made overtures to Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, but the Nightingale could not be made to pipe in the cooky atmosphere of Birmingham. Another disappointment was in the person of Miss Clara Novello, who declined singing at the old rates. Miss Catherine supplied her place. With the exception of these two actions, nearly all the musical stars of London were engaged. Costa's oratorio of "Eli" was of course the great work. This work has been in preparation for nearly three years. The fact of Mr. Costa having been selected for the honor of composing a great work for this festival is explained in the circumstance that it was in Birmingham its first notes his English debut—as a singer. Certainly Mr. Costa's reputation as a composer could have had nothing to do with the choice, for his two operas, "Malek Adel" and "Don Carlos," were neither successful nor promising. *However, he has* brought honor on the choice of the Committee, and satisfied the expectations of the musical public. The orchestra and chorus are always the great features of this festival. The band for the present year *consisted of 150 picked performers, headed by* the best wind players in England, native and foreign. There were 20 first violins, with Sainton and Blagrove as *chef d'attaques*; 20 second violins, with Watkins as principal; 18 violas, with Hill at the head; 16 violoncello, Lucas at the top, and 17 double basses with Howell as leader. The wood band was doubled in all the parts, as also the trumpets. The brass was not exactly in this proportion, Mr. Costa depending on the organ and a couple of serpents for his grand effects. The chorus consisted 50 altos, 60 tenors, 60 sopranos, and 60 basses, in all 230 voices. The greater proportion of these were experienced amateurs of Birmingham, the balance being made up of London choral singers, and the Societies of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The Howard Athenæum opened on Wednesday, under the auspices of J. M. Field and Tom Placide, both of whom are well and favorably known to the community. Attached to the company are the celebrated J. S. Browne, and several other actors of distinguished ability, while among the ladies we notice the names of Mrs. Field and Mrs. W. H. Smith. We understand that it is the intention of the management to present nothing but light and sparkling pieces, and they have selected just the company to do them well. Success to the enterprise.

On Monday Mr. Eddy took a *benefit* at the Albany Theatre. The *State Register* says it was the signal for one of the most complimentary tributes ever *paid an actor here. Our old and favorite townsman* has lost none of the warm friendships formed in Albany by his prolonged absence. Mrs. Eddy being ill was unable to appear.

The Mendelssohn Union held their first meeting on Tuesday evening last at the Theological Seminary, University-place, and commenced the rehearsal of the "First Walpurgis Night," Mr. G. W. Morgan, Conductor.

The Theatre Royal, Montreal, opened for the season on Monday last, with Miss Louisa Howard and Mr. Henry Farren. It is under the management of Mr. J. W. Buckland, as heretofore.

M. Naquet, the agent for Rachel, has been in Boston, making arrangements for the tragedienne's debut there. She will begin in about three weeks.

Mlle. LaGrange was announced to give a Concert in Philadelphia last evening. It would not be safe to say she gave it.

Miss Theresa Egmond gave a dramatic reading *on Tuesday night in Boston.*

Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar Williams are at the Walnut-street Theatre.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is at the National Theatre, Syracuse.

Madame Isadora Clare gave a successful concert in Syracuse.

Couldock commenced an engagement at the Chicago Theatre.

Chanfrau and Miss Albertine are at the National, Boston.

Spiritualism and the Free Love System.

We have a long letter from Charles Partridge, Esq., contesting the justice of a remark in our recent article on the rise and progress of the Free Love System, that it "pervades the works of Spiritualist and Socialist writers." He urges that the phenomena of Spiritualism have not taught any of the Socialist or other reformers any of the theories they hold,—which many of them, indeed, had espoused before those phenomena had been heard of. Very possibly, he says, Spiritualism may not have reformed the passions, appetites and errors in the lives of all who *have espoused it. But so far as it has any influence* on the life and principles of men, he insists that it is elevating and ennobling, and tends to make them happier and more devoted and practical Christians. Mr. Partridge, in reply to our implication, affirms that spiritual literature is as free from the Free Love sentiment *as is the literature of any society or religious* denomination in existence; and furthermore, without claiming perfection for himself or his friends, affirms that in morals and Christian charities the great body *of Spiritualists will compare favorably with any other* society in Christendom. Notwithstanding the opposition and ridicule it encounters, it steadily moves on in a silent under-current, making converts of the most *intelligent, respectable and Christian people* in this country and the world. In conclusion Mr. Partridge *insists that "the realization* of the great truth, that not only God but our guardian angels and the spirits of *our fathers*, mothers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, children and friends, in the spiritual world, are cognizant of our most secret thoughts and actions, and may for good ends disclose them to mortals, is, of all others, *the most potent influence hitherto employed to reform, elevate, and redeem mankind.*"

We should gladly publish Mr Partridge's letter *entire, if our space would permit*. We have given, however, its points, and submit them, by way of reply, to the remark of which he complains.

Frost.

Salisbury, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

We had in our vicinity a very heavy frost this morning, which will probably do some injury to late-sown buckwheat, and give us some unsound corn.

W. J. P.

The leading Delegates to the Republican State Convention from New-York City and its vicinity, are Dr. Thompson, Health Officer; J. J. Chambers, Harbor Master, and Swain, the New-York Times Railroad Commissioner.—*Rochester American.*

☞ This is very good—as a joke. But as neither of the three gentlemen named happens to be a Delegate, the joke isn't at all serious.

☞ It is supposed that there are persons in Brooklyn regularly employed in clipping and punching silver coin, and are making a profitable business of it. There is a large quantity of coin in circulation that has evidently passed through some such process.

☞ The ship *Telegraph* is unloading, at Baxter's Wharf, Brooklyn, a large quantity of flour brought from California.

Rev. J. C. How, Pastor of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del., died a few days since, after a ministry of 25 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ CAUTION TO INVALIDS AND THE PUBLIC.—LEARNING FROM OUR AGENTS that certain unprincipled parties are extensively engaged in circulating spurious and destructive article of LONDON COORDIAL GIN, a miserable counterfeit of our own popular beverage, we would respectfully caution purchasers to examine closely the wrappers on the bottles offered them, and see that each bears a fac simile of our signature and address, to counterfeit which is a criminal offence, and without which none can be genuine.

The exercise of a little prudence in this respect will protect the public health and present imposture.

R. R. MESSENGER & CO., Sole Importers,
No. 55 Fulton-st., N. Y.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS will offer THIS DAY, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats. Our customers, and the public generally, we think will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability, it has never been surpassed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prices. LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J. W. KELLOGG.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order, is offered for sale. Address W. L. YOUNG this office.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depôt, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and warrants them fire and burglar proof, and even-bars. Depôt No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, not hitherto, is entirely new in style, and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish do surpass all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS,
PUBLISHERS, MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS,
"and the rest of mankind," should read and ponder that HEAD C. BLANCHARD, PATENT BALLS, advertisement, but this week's PATENT BALLS are now ready, and will be found [illegible]

F. S. [illegible] of WILDER'S PA[illegible] Dealers and purchasers are invited to call at the Depot, [illegible]

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, [illegible] Alfred Edwards [illegible] Marvin, formerly [illegible] to inform their friends that he [illegible] with Messrs. [illegible] HAYES, and invites [illegible] to them, No. 123 Water-st.

PIANO-FORTES [illegible]
JOHN F. WARD & CO.,
No. 107 Cedar-st.
Fully warranted for four years, and [illegible] in the City, and at 20 per cent less than Broadway prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HARNE'S ANTI REVULSIVE,
No. 204 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
[illegible]
FANCY GOODS, REVERSIBLE AND [illegible]
No. 333 Broadway.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART OF DYEING.—CRISTADORO has recently enlarged and improved his premises, No. 6 Astor House, [illegible] and is now prepared to dye, [illegible] in the City. The ornamental work is by a French artist, and cannot be surpassed. The [illegible] worthy of all praise. An unique piece of pictorial [illegible] gentlemen, for dyeing and [illegible] the [illegible] of CRISTADORO to make a [illegible] of his extensive establishment, [illegible] has been classically [illegible] Paris and London with perfumery, [illegible] and a variety of fancy articles, [illegible] CRISTADORO will receive [illegible] A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND PILES.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1855.
Dr. C. M. Jackson: [illegible] have been severely afflicted with the Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Piles, for many years, [illegible] to no purpose. The pain in my side, back and shoulders, [illegible] great deal of suffering. [illegible] your Liver Regulator, I feel [illegible] Yours, respectfully, [illegible]
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

DR. R. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE SEX, LECTURES on Consumption, Office, No. 714 Broadway, [illegible] who have failed to be benefited by other treatment, [illegible] tion, for diseases of the lungs or throat, (Consumption, [illegible] Hours from 9 to 5 o'clock. [illegible] always at home, and there is no [illegible] make such families. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH [illegible] and invited to call from his office or residence.

SEWING MACHINES.—GOOD THREADING SEWING MACHINES, which [illegible] speed, and accomplish twice the work of any other machine [illegible] seen and understood by all. We [illegible] and buying SINGERS. Many have gone from [illegible] ready. I. M. SINGER & CO.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of [illegible] and non-sickness, should not fail to call at [illegible] No. 70, HIAR warranted VEGETABLE LIVER [illegible] Pacific coast by [illegible] unequaled for constipation, [illegible] weight in pills, no one should [illegible] 25 cents. Depôt No. 80 Cortlandt-st., and by all druggists throughout the United States.

SMOK'S HATS.—EVERY MANUFACTURER necessarily believes that his own hats are the best. This is natural. But SMOK'S Hats are [illegible] ing, elegant and durable. [illegible] ble sense, and are all of the finest quality. SMOK [illegible] No. 128 Broadway and corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, where we advise every one to call.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
HATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are in elegance and variety all in the known world. The [illegible] medical science and beauty, combining the [illegible] ease and durability. Also, HATCHELOR'S [illegible] vie Cream for preserving and eleganting the hair.
HATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safes, with Hall's patent [illegible] Locks, received prize medals at the Fairs of [illegible] and Crystal Palace, New-York. [illegible] HERRING & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible. [illegible] the world. [illegible] to hair or skin, and is constantly [illegible] Sold by all druggists. Manufactory, No. 233 Broadway. HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, [illegible]

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—SPLENDID English Brussels, [illegible] yards, [illegible] 75 cts., 87½ cts., 4s and 5s per yard; [illegible] 3s, and 4s. per yard; at the Dollar Store, [illegible]
MIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bleecker-st.

JET GOODS.—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY, IN great variety. Also Pearls, [illegible] Gems, &c., at the Jewelry [illegible] ROBINS, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can get ready made Dresses, Bonnets, Hats, Mantillas and relief slips, &c. to fit [illegible] with boys' clothing and children's books and shoes of all [illegible] wholesale and retail. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 139 Canal-st.

CITY TRADE.—OUR LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND Winter Clothing for City trade, is open for inspection. It will be found to contain a larger variety of new and stylish garments than we have ever got up. Prices unusually low.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 289, 291 and 293 Broadway.

MOIRE ANTIQUE CRAVATS.—TIES AND SCARFS for Gentlemen; a rich assortment made. Also, [illegible] shirts and drawers of all qualities. Shirts warranted to fit, and other furnishing goods in large assortment.
IRA PERRIGO & SON, No. 50 Fulton-st.

BARLOW'S NEW AND IMPROVED ROTARY WOOD PLANING MACHINE.—The most simple and efficient machine for reducing boards to a [illegible] ever introduced. For sale only by A. CONGER, Agent, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [illegible] assortment, our stock became purchased [illegible]
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., [illegible]
No. 110 Chatham-st., [illegible] New-York.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—Superfine Black and Colored French Cloth Dress Frock Coats, lined through with satin, [illegible] selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Chatham-st., at $20.

HATS.—THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FALL style of Hats at LEARY'S has been the great event of the week, where fashionable Hats are [illegible] Astor House, late BAYERSTY & LEARY, corner [illegible] Fourth-st.

THE ONLY SELF-SEALING GLASS JAR.—ARTHUR'S Patent Self-Sealing Glass Jars, for fruit, [illegible] and vegetables, can be had at the [illegible] JOHN ALLEN, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIALTIES.—OUR NEW STYLES OF STREET or Business Coats for Fall, ranging from $6 to $18, are a specialty with us, and will be found anywhere else.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 289, 291 and 293 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions can be had, and for sale by
HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 102 Fulton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ New-York Female Moral Reform Association.—The Annual Meeting for the Election of Managers, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Room, Clinton Hall, Astor place. An Essay will be read by Mr. William B. Kesteven, entitled—"Woman's Influence." Friends of the Association generally, are cordially invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ Scotch Presbyterian Church—Freeman Hall, corner Montgomery and Willett sts., Jersey City. Rev. J. H. Fairchild, of the Presbytery of Jersey City, will preach in New-York, this evening, in the above Church, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Scotch version of the Psalms used in worship.

☞ Bedford-street M. E. Church—Rev. L. H. King, Pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Sbt. at 10½ o'clock, MORNING, by Rev. T. Carlton; AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. My Fox, of Brooklyn; and at 7½ o'clock EVENING, by Professor Johnson, of Iowa. Seats free.

☞ Contemporary Methodist Episcopal Church—cor. of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. [illegible] will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—The Atonement of Mediation; and at 7½ P. M. Subject—The Connection of Mediation with the Great Salvation. Services also at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free. Public invited.

☞ Notice.—Rev. Phineas Rice, D. D., will preach in the M. E. Church, at Yorkville, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Mandeville, of Rochester, may be expected to preach in the

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Installation of Rev. G. B. Fordingbridge, Pastor of the Universalist Church, of Jersey City, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING next, 23d inst. Morning service to commence at 10½ o'clock, in the new church, corner Grove and Monmouth-sts.

☞ The 2,000 Days of the Vision.—The Prophet of the Jews, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock, in Tripler Hall, No. 63 Broadway, on the Book of the Vision and the Character of the Jewish Prophecy. All are invited to public lecture.

☞ Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.—Rev. ALEXANDER O. LUCAS will preach in the morning at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at the usual hour. Prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Pew-holders and others are invited to be present.

☞ Rev. Wm. H. Hillmann will preach in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church in 27th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

☞ Congregational Church, Union Square, 17th-st. near 3d-ave.—Services to be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Hope Chapel.—Services conducted TO-MORROW, by Rev. W. H. HOWARDENT, morning and evening, at the usual hours. During the morning service the ordinance of baptism will be administered.

☞ Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Chaplain to Congress, will preach in the Hedding M. E. Church, 27th-st., near 3d-ave., on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

☞ Washington Church.—Rev. ALEXANDER STRAIN will preach in Washington Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock, in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preach in Plymouth Church, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

☞ There will be preaching at the Mission Station—(Tentent Hall), No. 224 West 45th-st., TO-MORROW, the 23d, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Peter Garner, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. Clemens.

☞ Church of Ascension, 10th st.—The Church will not be opened for divine service until SUNDAY, the 30th instant, the congregation of the same worshiping for the day till then.

☞ Another Discourse on the Jesuits.—To young men, will be delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-st., and 4th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, by Rev. E. N. McGregor.

☞ Madison-Square Church.—Professor Raymond will preach TO-MORROW in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Service commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. Geo. W. Clark, late of Cincinnati, is the pastor of the Western Church, between 6th and 7th-ave., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock, in the morning, and 7½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cox will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church in Bedford, corner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st., on the Fulfillment of Prophecy.

☞ Bridge-street, Rev. Wm. Fleeson will lecture TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Rock Spa Hall, Bridge-st. Public cordially invited every Wednesday evening.

☞ Harlem.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 124th-st., will be opened for Divine Service TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Bounty Land Office.—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bounty and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota Territory, Obtain in Minnesota promptly the Bounty Land warrants made in land that will be worth from $100 to $200 per acre. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of Bounty Land Warrants. Plat of Minnesota and particulars addressed as above, will be forwarded free.

☞ Bounty Land Warrants.—Persons in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, California, Texas, and all other States, can have their Warrants located in Minnesota Territory, by addressing the undersigned, or any other land agent in Minnesota.

Dwight Wesley, Esq., New-York.
Augustus L. Hall, Esq., New-York.
Henry C. Porter, Esq., New-York.
Samuel W. Parsons, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. R. W. Ellsworth, Albany.
Hon. C. M. Doolittle, Utica.
Hon. Israel Washington, Syracuse.
Schuyler P. Allen, Oswego.
Gen. C. Beebe, Esq., Geneva.
F. C. Comstock, D.D., Geneva.
M. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester.
Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

☞ Benjamin, Clark & Co.,
(LATE BUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,)
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.

The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature, BENJAMIN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the price of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine.

BENJAMIN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole proprietors, Benjamin, Clark & Co.,
No. 100, 102, 104 and 106, Broadway.

☞ Wholesale Depot, No. 20 Broadway.

☞ Trusty Old Gentleman.—Now when this is said of some one near you, if unfortunately gray, or has fallen off. To such persons we say that HAIR REGENERATOR will cause every gray hair to be natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much has been said and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved fabulous; but we will only ask you to try this preparation, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 for six. For sale by us at No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

KNIGHT & CO.

Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 108 6th-av.

☞ Houghton's New Remedy.—Fever and Ague can now be positively treated with any one preparation. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the different stages of the disease must require different remedies, one to break up the chills; and another to effect a cure and prevent the system to a state of health. It is the adoption of the principle which has given BUSHTON'S New Remedy the precedence over all others. BUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, sole agent for Central-st.

☞ Redding's Resistance Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston family of 30 years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils and all external injuries; no humbug and no imposition. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. S. SIEBERT, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and BEDDING & CO., Providence.

☞ Bouquet of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face, PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ New-York Horticultural Society.—The Fall Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Society's Hall, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25 and 26.

Articles must be sent in on MONDAY AFTERNOON or TUESDAY MORNING, properly labeled and numbered, and the Exhibition will be opened to the public on TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and continue the following DAY and EVENING.

ON TUESDAY EVENING the awards of the Judges will be announced, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING an address will be delivered by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the office of the Society, Dr. Hitchcock and Metropolitan Hotels, at the desk of the Mercantile Library, and at the door during the Exhibition.

Tickets for non-members 25 cents.

The members of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will be admitted on their own tickets.

PETER B. MEAD, THOMAS HOGG,
GEO. JACKSON, Dr. W. KNIGHT,
ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, JOHN SUTTLE,
ISAAC BUCHANAN,
WILSON G. HUNT, Esq. of
Committee of Arrangements.

NORTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.

☞ The third and last Meeting of this new Western enterprise will be held at Oratorio Hall, No. 179 Fourth-st., between Bleecker and Houston-sts, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

The object of this organization is the location and purchase of land in

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

Shares to be issued to the members at $1 25 per acre. The concentration of large numbers in one locality will greatly enhance the value of the land for the benefit of the settlers. Reasonable terms, a wise and judicious combination, and of the difficulties which the pioneer to the West has to encounter may be averted.

Full particulars may be obtained at the meeting, or by application at the office of the Company, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Subscribers at the first meeting may obtain their certificates of membership by application as above.

JAMES MACKRAM, President.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

☞ At a meeting of the Members of the Law Institute, held at the Law Library, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, Judge HOFFMAN was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM WATSON, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The objects of the Institute, as stated in the minutes of the last meeting, were fully explained. It was then moved and carried, that a committee be appointed to call the MONTHLY MEETING, the 3rd inst., at 12 o'clock, in the library of the Institute, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, when Mr. HENRY S. DODGE, Esq., by whom the meeting was called together, would then submit the notice of such meeting to place in the members by the publication of the proceedings of the Institute in the daily papers, and the appointment of the Committee of Arrangements, at 12 o'clock on the ensuing day of the Tenth of Mr. Dodge, this afternoon.

ROBERT EMMETT, Chairman.
WM. WATSON, Secretary.

☞ Wisconsin Farm and Village Association.—The FIRST EVENING of the Public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at Union Hall, No. 129 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock, when the Constitution drawn up by the Committee will report. In the Association the Association will have the selling of the Association the Association will have the control of the own funds. Pamphlet by mail, 25 cents. Workingmen, stand and judge for yourselves.

☞ Rogers's Patent Self-Sealing Cans will preserve fruit, vegetables, or any other food or liquid, in a fresh state, and with their taste and flavor, without the addition of spices, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simple in their construction, and cheap. The genuine patent cans have SEALING DATE, and are stamped "ROGERS'S PATENT SEALING CAN." Also, Rogers's Patent Preserving Accompany, and the Cans, Pints of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-pints, $2 25; pints, $3; quarts, $4; half-gallons, $5 50; gallons, $8 per dozen; half-pints, $1 50 each.

PHILLIPS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 104 Fulton-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ Rensselaerville Horticultural Association.—At the next quarterly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and Grand-st., the distribution will take place. Members in arrears are invited to pay up, and receive their premiums. Public cordially invited to be present in the distribution. F. A. POTTER, President.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, old Connecticut and Havre, per W. L. Mc. steamer ARAGO, will close at the office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Dr. Palmer's Vegetable Family Pills.—Fifty years without an equal. A sound constitution. A. H. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, USES AND RESULTS
OF
"MEDICATED INHALATION"
IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASES.

By Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

INHALATION AN OLD FAMILIAR TREATMENT—ITS PRETENSIONS TO NOVELTY EXPOSED—THE HISTORY GIVEN—A PUBLIC DECEPTION IS A PUBLIC CRIME—PHYSICIANS IN A SNARE—THE INVALID CHEATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A great public deception, in relation to a matter involving life and health, is a public crime, and by all right-minded persons should be so regarded. A crime, it is the right, as it is the duty, of any one having the means to unmask and expose.

Unwonted and numerous improvements have gone abroad from this city in regard to the treatment of Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs, under the "Medicated Inhalation." From numerous letters of inquiry addressed to me on the subject, from various parts of the country, I find the belief prevailing that these has recently arisen, have, unknown to me, been some new discovery, or long concealed secret have been made to spread such a belief. Bold and confident claims to novelty in this treatment have been advanced, calculated to impose upon the unthinking. It is not, therefore, surprising that many persons believe on hearing, or reading, accounts that even some calling themselves physicians have been caught in this snare, permitting their names to appear in the newspapers, countenancing a degree of assurance upon the subject by no means creditable, from which even a very partial acquaintance with medical history would prevent them. The physician who does not know that "Medicated Inhalation" has long been a familiar practice, thoroughly tested, and the limits of its advantages well defined, must have confined his reading within a very narrow circle. It is a treatment perfectly familiar to European practitioners, who have thoroughly tried it and found the well-prepared, as a specialty and employed alone, or as the principal agency, as have done by the "Inhaling Physicians" in this City, it is sadly to be relied upon.

Among improvements equally unfounded and vain, and achievements, has gone abroad—viz.: that the more powerful medicated vapor can cure Consumption. This belief is based upon the theory that Consumption is simply a local disease, and may, therefore, be successfully combated by a purely local treatment—that as you would send into the stomach an emetic to relieve that organ from too heavy a dinner or an over-dose of opium, so you should send medicine into the lungs to remove tubercles or local ulcers existing there. This theory, though plausible at first view, and well calculated to mislead the uninformed or unthinking, is really a great fallacy; and that this local treatment, when employed alone without constitutional remedies, is in fact unsuccessful in curing Consumption, is as positive as the theory out of which it has grown. The inhaling of medicated vapor is useful in some cases, but the extent of its advantages may be very easily over-estimated. And when unskillfully or improperly employed, it is even capable of great abuse and serious injury. Consumption is always and in every instance a constitutional disease. Tubercles and ulcers in the lungs are but a *local development* of a general disease, and as truly so as is the pustular eruption in the Small Pox. To cure, it might as well expect to cure the latter by simply blowing vapor over the surface of the skin as the former by inhaling vapor into the lungs. A great wrong is therefore done the Consumptive if he is induced to place confidence in this method as a treatment for the cure of Consumption. For it is throwing away precious time in ineffectual experiments, and often was so up to his disappointment and loss only when it is too late to hope for effectual help from any quarter.

Some of the above facts I feel it to be my duty to the public a greater service than by publishing the whole truth in regard to this treatment, showing that it is an old, familiar, well-tested practice, and that it is valuable only as an adjunct and assistant of general and constitutional treatment. I propose to do so, in this and subsequent communications; and

1. *Medicated Inhalation is an old familiar, and thoroughly tested mode of treating Lung Diseases.* This fact will appear by a reference to its past history as recorded in the writings of those who have practiced it. From the tenor of recent newspaper communications on this subject one would suppose that the history of Medical Inhalation would be no history at all—that it has never been tried in hospitals and will come novel to private practice—never treated upon in books—had never been mentioned in medical periodicals, or never been tested by any systematic, thorough experiments—in a word that it has remained an unexplored field until the recent search of trumpets over it in our midst. Now so far from this being true, there is scarcely any known treatment for any disease that has been more thoroughly tried, upon which more has been written, or which has been the subject of more thorough and complete experiment, both in hospitals and private practice. Some of the brightest lights that have ever shone in this medical profession have fully explored this field, and have left on printed pages the records of their experience. In attempting a history of this practice then, one is embarrassed, not for the want of material, but on account of its very abundance and variety. In the fullest space to which I can assign myself, in giving a newspaper article, I cannot of course present a tithe of the authorities on the subject, for I could easily fill a column with the mere titles of the books and articles in medical periodicals, dictionaries and encyclopedias which have been written upon it. I will glance at a few of the more prominent and noteworthy.

Passing over entirely the very early history of this treatment, in connection with which stand the names of Aristotle, Celsus, Galen, Paracelsus, Harvey, Morton and others, we come down at once to near our own time, and to what may be considered the modern history of Inhalation. This may properly be said to commence with the experiments and publications of Dr. Bennett, an English physician of celebrity. This was about the year 1765. He published the first year a work on Lavin on Pulmonary Diseases in which he recommended and fully described the method of Inhalation of a variety of substances.

BENNET was succeeded by Dr. JOHN MUDGE, also an English physician, who published in 1801 a work entitled *A Radical and Experimental Cure for a Catarrhous Cough.* Mudge was the inhalation of a variety of vapors. He invented the Inhaler which he describes in his work, and is the same instrument substantially that is now used by the Medicated Inhalation—being a bottle stopped by a cork perforated with two holes, in which tubes were inserted one extending down to near the bottom of the bottle, the other reaching only just through the cork. From this last tube the patient inhaled. The other tube was partly filled with cotton, through which the fluid, and of course became impregnated with whatever medicinal qualities it contained. To the Inhaler there has recently been set up a most preposterous claim of invention in this City. It is quite of a piece with the accompanying claims of novelty in the Inhaling treatment. By turning to PEREIRA *Materia Medica*, the reader will find there this Inhaler described and represented by a cut, as it was improved by Dr. Rice, the inventor of the stomach-pump. Mudge employed both simple steam and various medicines. He gives the formulas for their preparation and exhibition in his book.

From the year 1798 to 1797 various publications upon the subject of Inhalation were made by Dr. Beddoes, of Bristol, England. This physician made a full trial of Inhalation, in an extensive practice, used a great variety of remedies, and in his publications gives the world his practice and its results.

Passing over a number of writers of lesser note, we come down to 1822, confining our attention still to English physicians. We find a work upon Inhalation by Sir ALEXANDER CRICHTON. His practice in connection with Inhalation had become extensively known previous to his publication. His treatise detailed the results of his experiments thoroughly, complete and long continued, covering a wide field, both in the range of disease and remedies, and were conducted with skill and science.

Simultaneously with CRICHTON the celebrated Dr. JOHN FORBES of England made trial of Inhalation in his practice. The results of his experiments will be found in the *Medical and Physological Journal* for October, 1822. They were conducted on an extensive scale and with great care, but they were unfavorable. Dr. FORBES also describes fully the Inhaler—essentially the same as that now in use.

In 1830 Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE commenced his experiments in Inhalation. This celebrated physician pursued the practice for a series of years, devoting to it with no little enthusiasm his eminent professional abilities and ample experience. Iodine and Conium were with him, as they are with all advocates of this specialty, the substances principally relied upon as curative agents, but he was not confined to them. He made trial of almost everything which the experiments of others of his own knowledge of medicine suggested could be made effective in arresting or palliating Disease in the Lungs. After two years' trial, he published the first edition of his work on Inhalations, giving the profession a full account of his practice, the remedies he employed, the formulas for their exhibition and the result upon the cases stated, numbering sixteen. A second edition appeared in 1834, with eleven additional cases. It would seem from reading his book that he had about exhausted the subject.

The celebrated Sir JAMES CLARK, well known as one of the most able physicians England has produced, was selected to write the Article on Consumption in the British Encyclopedia of Medicine. In that great work, vol. 4, p. 267, will be found his treatise on Medicated Inhalation. He reviews the whole subject, names the medicines employed, describes the mode of preparing and administering them, and the instruments used. He states his own experience with the treatment, and gives the result to which the English Faculty has arrived in relation to it.

We now come to a book to which I would direct special attention. It is interesting not so much because of any intrinsic merit or stability, but by the reason that there is found in it the complete original of the pretended new practice here. I refer to the work of Dr. A. B. MADDOCK, of London. I have before me the fifth edition. This was published in 1854. He says in his preface that he had then devoted seventeen years specially to the treatment of Consumption by Inhalations. This book shows that he availed himself of all the knowledge and experience of his predecessors, carefully repeated their experiments, and then called to his aid all available remedies of which he had knowledge. This publication, while it may fail to strengthen our confidence in "Medicated Inhalation" as a specialty, being evidently prepared with the design of "attracting fish to the author's net," by putting his practice, if most clearly proves it all claims for only very unusual sagacity could not up at this late day a claim of novelty for this treatment. The whole thing in our midst is but a feeble copy of Dr. MADDOCK, great in his arguments, his appeals to the profession and the invalid, and his style of writing.

But I cannot continue the review of English authority. For the benefit of those who desire to pursue the investigation among English authors further, I will, however, mention the names of Williams, Murray, Young, Clapham, Wright, Williams, Molineux, Thomson, Hooper, Corrigan, Ebert, Watson, Hancock, Hampson, Ryan, Burnside, Burton, Gardner and Burkham. These and a host of others treat upon Inhalation. But enough of English practice.

In my next letter I will glance at the history of this treatment in Germany and France, together with the testimony of the leading physicians of Europe, as to the merits of Inhalation. I will also give the results of the remedies employed by the foreign, as well as our own, practitioners, and the manner in which they are used, and describe the Inhalers used. Both the physician of limited reading and the community at large will find it necessary. In the meantime, I shall take pleasure in giving any old or interesting facts connected with the subject, by those who are unbiased from the effects of misdirected Inhalation, or from disease that has not been thus aggravated. My office hours are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

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BOARD IN WEST-24TH-ST., near 6th-av., where he can find a home and their wives, by immediate application, can be accommodated with desirable furnished rooms and board. (with a small private family.) The location is unexcelled; the house has all the modern improvements, and is easily accessible by railroads or stages. Terms moderate; references required. Apply at No. 108 West-24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 220 Hicks-st., half way between the Wall-st. and South-ferries. A large furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Several gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board on very reasonable terms, by calling at No. 43 Hicks-st., only three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A small private family in a house of a very pleasant front parlor and bedroom attached on second floor, and one of two other rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. Best references required. Apply at No. 203 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 72 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With or without board, in a pleasant house, where there are but few boarders, at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—May be obtained at No. 49 University-place, or four rooms on third floor may be let to four or five gentlemen wishing to lodge together for $21, including gas and fuel.

ROOMS TO LET—To a gentleman and his wife. A suite of rooms on the second floor, with or without board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 220 South 2d-st., Jersey City.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No. 263 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. House new and pleasantly situated. Fifteen minutes' walk to ferries.

BOARD UP TOWN—A couple of gentlemen and their wives, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated by a private family, in which there are no other boarders. House is new, contains all the modern improvements, and is convenient to cars and stages. Inquire at No. 148 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. References exchanged.

TWO LARGE ROOMS—With all the modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a parlor room, desirable for a single gentleman, can be had with board at No. 404 4th-st. Location pleasant and convenient to the Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-ferry.

EDWIN R. VALE.

TO RENT, WITH FULL BOARD—At No. 52 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park; two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

NO. 11 LEROY-PLACE, BLEECKER-STREET—Near Broadway, Boston to rent, to gentlemen and wives, a splendid parlor, bedroom and dressing room, gas and bath in the house. Location unexceptional and terms most moderate.

49 MURRAY-STREET—BOARDING—Families or single gentlemen will find suitable apartments in a house with all the modern improvements; rooms pleasant and airy. Also, furnished rooms for housekeeping and transient boarders.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With board, in 13th-st., near Broadway. Address

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INSTRUCTION.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.

Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of males will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Department, in each of the following School-Houses:

1st Ward School-House No. 9—Nos. 67 and 69 Grand-st.
2d Ward School-House No. 21—James-st., near Chatham.
3d Ward School-House No. 22—Mercer-st., near Broome.
4th Ward School-House No. 23—Clarke-st., near Broome.
5th Ward School-House No. 24—Leonard-st., near Elm.
6th Ward School-House No. 25—Sixth-st., near Avenue C.
7th Ward School-House No. 26—Mulberry-st., near Prince.
8th Ward School-House No. 27—20th-st., near 8th-av.
9th Ward School-House No. 28—Hudson-st., near 8th-av.
10th Ward School-House No. 29—20th-st., near 2d-av.
11th Ward School-House No. 30—27th-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time.

Experienced teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to render these schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils, free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-Rooms at seasons the Schools are opened.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 24 day of January.

JOHN DELAMATER,
WM. JONES, Jr.,
HENRY T. WEST,
JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
FLODENCE McCARTHY,
A. J. PERRY,
Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.

NEW-YORK, Sept., 1855.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of his fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving butt-twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin at any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective classes.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D.D., Prof. G. D. EATON,
Rev. R. C. GUTLER, D.D., Prof. L. CRITTENDEN,
Rev. G. W. BETHUNE D.D. Hon. COWLES BEACH,
Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D.D. IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARSH, DAN MARVIN, Esq.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.), at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 20 East 26th-st. The English branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

ELOCUTION.—The subscriber has the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, that he is prepared to receive instructions in Elocution. Drawing-room readings and recitations, that he has engaged the eloquent and distinguished Shakspearian Reader, Mr. J. E. BROWE, as principal teacher of Elocution at his Academy. Parties can make arrangements for class or private instruction, by early application, at No 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855. A. H. DUNNINGIA, M., Principal; Miss S. E. RACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $25 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.

J. B. WHEELER, President.
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY.—The subscriber will be seen at the house of Rev. Heman Bangs, No. 128 Allen-st., for the purpose of giving information concerning, and receiving applications for students at Laurel Bank Seminary, located at Deposit, N. Y. Expenses per year, of board and tuition in the common English branches, $110; and for all other branches of instruction, including the above, $165. Fall Term to commence the first WEDNESDAY of November. J. A. BARLOW.
Sept. 17, 1855.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 14 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DORRANCE & KILSON's, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, that his Academy will reopen on MONDAY, 24th inst., for private or class instruction in the following branches, viz: Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR.
GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 81 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her school circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 67 Wall-st., of Messrs. REUCHUM, ROGERS & BEMMIST, No. 48 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 32 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Broadway and 12th-st.—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Riley & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall-st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 639 Broadway; John Mackintosh, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 270 16th-st., near Pumpkin-square.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 293 West 19th-st., below 8th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms $50 per five months. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETONS', No. 346 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. He will call upon any in the City who desire an interview.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 188 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 176 Greenwich-st., or at schools or private families, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 752 and 290 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 13th-st., corner 6th-av, now in its 26th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST,
G. F. QUACKENBOS, } Principals.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 22 and 24 West 26th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMANTS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will open Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 128 Fulton-st., Messrs WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 134 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, of Alderman R. C. KELLY, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., or N. L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class school for young ladies, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $100 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 445 Broadway.

MRS. HODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

THE MISSES ROHE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No. 161 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

MRS. [illegible] BOARDING [illegible] CHERAY respectfully [illegible] Institution [illegible] September [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH MUSIC DRAWING.—A Parisian lady, [illegible] years, of Anthony Thomas and Valentine, with diplomas from the Universities of Sciences de Paris, would engage in a school or to teach private pupils. Her services would need two young ladies. Address E. G., Post-Office.

REFERENCE:

Rev. R. M. YIELD, Editor of the Evangelist.
H. C. BOWEN, Esq., No. 112 Broadway.
HUGH GOODMAN, Esq., No. 77 Madison-av.
E. J. MOWBRAY, Esq., Box 15 Mills-st.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Professor M. de la PEAGE is forming now, at his residence, No. 197 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., a course of French conversations on his system so well known. Terms moderate. For the benefit of the learners no more than four pupils will be admitted. Pupils also attended at their own residence. Apply at the residence above, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—I his artist's method of producing tone and strengthening the voice becomes so celebrated in Italy that he received his diploma, electing him Professor in the Academy of Santa Cecilia Rome. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 5 University-place.

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School closer to 101 A. M. 316 P. French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No. 47 West 12th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 12th-st.

PROFESSOR DEISLER—Has yet a few vacancies to receive at his residence, No. 128 West 23d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshmen Class of Columbia College, for which the French studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Pangnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

CLASSICAL AND [illegible] CORDIE COLEMAN [illegible] Select School for Boys [illegible] Broadway. Circulars [illegible] TOWNSEND, No. [illegible] RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION WANTED—By a young lady 16 years of age, in a religious family, where she can be useful in the nursery, where they can pay a reasonable price in the country, or in exchange for her services in the morning and evening, in the city. Address GUARDIAN, New-York Post-Office, giving references, terms and location.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, DIFFERENCE, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-st., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute. JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH.

MADAME COUTANT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 579 5th-st., corner 47-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for a thorough education, will reopen Sept. 4—No. 237 4th-av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 6th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PROFESSOR A. HAREL, No. 376 4th-st., respectfully informs his friends that he has resumed his usual terms, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Courtesy, Myrtle-av. Railroad meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy.

Services exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame F. C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will reopen on SATURDAY, October 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st., BROOKLYN.

Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they will open a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9. Circulars containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes in New-York on Monday and Thursday, corner 6th-av and 28th-st. On Tuesday and Friday at No. 627 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery. BROOKLYN ACADEMY on Wednesday and Saturday, No. 106 Orange-st., corner Fulton. For Ladies at 3 P. M. Misses and Masters 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen at 7½ and 8½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIENS respectfully announces that she will give a Grand Dancing Soirée, at her Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 22d inst., from 8 to 11 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on Saturday, Oct. 6. Lessons on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, commencing at 1½ o'clock. Further particulars in future advertisements.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be at a reasonable rate of the THE RAGGED SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in DURABILITY OF COLOR, is FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced dealers for information, as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 67 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-st., New-York.
J. J. DUGAN, No. 428 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KIRKHAM, Castleton, Vt., or to C. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

NEW INKSTAND.—BULL'S EXCELSIOR INKSTAND.—This article is made of porcelain, is simple in its construction, will hold within the fountain a half pint of ink, will keep the ink free from dust and atmospheric influences, will deliver into the cup for use a small quantity as fast as it is used, and no faster; will not overflow from expansion, and if spent will spill only such ink as may be in the cup. This fountain is entirely devoid of [illegible] Sold by all stationers [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 18 ... 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18 ... 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 19 ... 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 19 ... 1 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20 ... 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20 ... 1 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21 ... 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 21 ... 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22 ... 8 P. M.	

Stages for Seven Villages, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

HENRY BAR, Building.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—On and after WEDNESDAY, 19th day of September, the steamer BRAND BELLE, Capt. J. Peck, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 A. M., touching at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. The boat returns to Port Jefferson on the next morning, leaving Port Jefferson at 7 A. M., touching at Orient Point, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, and Noyack. Leaves Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M., touching at Noyack, Shelter Island, Greenport, Orient Point, Port Jefferson, Northport, and Huntington.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 208 Greenwich-st., New-York.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT and COLD SPRING, touching each way at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring, touching at Newburg both ways. The fast and elegant THOMAS E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, for the above places; returning, leave Newburg at 3 P. M.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 22 OLIFF-ST.:
OFFER FOR SALE:
Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Bowne's Point.
Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Box Screws.
[illegible] & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.
Cornelius Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.
[illegible] will be the same as if ordered direct from the [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL STORE—No. 102 Wm-st., near Maiden-la., the proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed of Cambria, 80,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of Italian Bars and Horseshoe iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUESON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more iron, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wrought," "Full Silver," "Boston," "Antwerp," &c., &c., sold by WM. S. TEDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 186 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 261 Division-st., near Pike.
PELTES & DROMLEY.

COAL—I am still delivering the best Red Ash, well screened, at my yard, corner of King and Green-sts.; corner 28th-st. and 8th-av., and No. 116 Duane-st., at $5 50; in quantities of 5 tons and upward, $5 25 per ton.
PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons, or upwards, $5 25 per ton, serve from my yards, Nos. 590 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 38th-st., corner of 6th-av.
PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos. 143 Elizabeth-st., and 38 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal. Also, Wood at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depot, No. 257 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.
SAMUEL WALLACE.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, screened and free, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich-sts.
C. WATERS.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; with Patent Balance Beams, Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—
Of the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DRUGGISTS OR OTHERS WITH CAPITAL.—The undersigned for 15 years with the late James Tarrant, Druggist, is desirous to enter into the retail, prescription and Patent Medicine business. His long experience and whole attention will be given to any one who will commence immediately. Address Room No. 30 Franklin House, No. 23 College-place. WM. C. GREEN.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—A young gentleman, of undoubted capacity and responsibility, wishes to connect with present office business (a safe paying agency). Can give good references or security; or would join a gentleman with above qualifications. Address DISPATCH, Daily Times Office.

A PORK STORE FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood, at present doing a fine business. The present proprietor is about moving West. Apply at No. 203 Wooster-st., to WM. FROST.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND MILLWRIGHT WORK.—W. H. ADAMS, corner of 29th-st. and 11th-av., has on hand or manufactures to order, in the best manner, Stationary Steam Engines of all sizes. Log Saw Mills of all kinds; also, Veneer Slitting, Scroll, Circular and other Saw Machinery; Shafting, Gearing, Pulleys, &c.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Horsey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 24 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated Diamond dollar cards.
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 183 Pearl-st., Manufactory 75 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western jobbers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn freely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, factories, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be had without violating any patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the proprietor
WILLIAM BLAKE.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and state diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, bevels it wide or narrow, bows it, chamfers, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any localities now vacant, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the Rights remaining unsold; the remainder will be rapidly taken up by the present owners, many of whom, will without doubt, hold for disposal desirable localities within their respective Territories. It is considered by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it performs everything that has

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL ADVISER,
ON THE
NATURE AND TREATMENT
OF
DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.
ALSO,
NATURE OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for preserving the PRINCIPLE, ensuring the OBEDIENCE of WEDDED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address
W. F. FERRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (100,000.) 12mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what to do in that danger, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities cannot be the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from leucorrhœa (whites) will each find in pages the means of immediate amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:
DAYTON, May 1, 1859.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly making her way to the grave for years, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and when she was down she could not rise. I despaired of her recovery, and I despaired that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly praised, as containing some matters touching my case. On proposal and perusal I cannot refrain to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy it imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. B. Duchesne provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, she would have died long before now; or, if she had lived, all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children and mother-less.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and by all Booksellers and Hotels. No. 1 Vesey-st., DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,324 New-York Post Office.

TRIKESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIKESMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy for nervous and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. The effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even if the Secrets of Nature of the Trikesmar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIKESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a large portion of the population.

TRIKESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for those disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot cure.

TRIKESMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may be on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, at Depot of the Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 37 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee, as Agent for the United States and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Trikesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Select Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No. 596 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform the old and young, male and female, that he is respectabilized at this address, where he will continue to devote his new and special study of venereal diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. would respectfully venture to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and one time a lecturer upon venereal diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of the City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stands her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast supperseding all other remedies in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aphrodisiac it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 15 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, with 346 pages, 25 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The affected should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Packard Lotion treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 5 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are safe and can be used the patients from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
No. 7 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, a regularly educated and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has restored to health and strength, some of which he has restored to perfect health. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying the system in the least, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. FERRY'S
VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,
WILL IN A FEW HOURS clear the system of every worm, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels; thereby, relieving many complaints arising from derangement of the digestive organs. For sale by
N. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
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Sold also by Druggists generally.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one in any concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.
Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.
Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Office, No. 543 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His treatment is entirely the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

GEORGE F. SCHAEFER, DENTIST—No. 266 Hudson-st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Anti-Consumptive, or Private Companion for the Married, 1 vol., price $1. A copy will be sent to any address, free, by enclosing the price (Box 3,416 Post-Office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the name of W. H. RAYMOND & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent this 1st day of May, 1855. The books of the firm will remain with W. H. RAYMOND, and W. H. FORBES, who alone are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. H. RAYMOND,
W. H. FORBES.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.
The subscribers will continue the commission and sale of metallic burial cases, under the firm of RAYMOND & CO.
W. H. RAYMOND,
W. H. FORBES.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECKOR MORISON, has transed the banking, stock and exchange business, under the association formerly existing under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

FIREWOOD.—WOOD—E. HARRISON & SONS have for sale, delivered, 62 ft. oak, $4 50; oak, per cord, 50 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

SAME OF THE OLD, SOLID, CONSERVATIVE, TRUSTWORTHY
THE PAPER of this Company is now received at par (free) per cent. discount by the Banks.
H. CLARK & CO.,
No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELLERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Bremen,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Basle,	Florence,	Munich,	Stuttgart,
Berne,	Frankfort,	Naples,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Palermo,	Venice,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Vienna,
Brussels,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Breslau,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Barcelona,	Havre,	Mexico,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Hayna,	Melbourne,	Paris,
Bonn,	Heidelburg,	Aix,	London,
Brussels,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Vienna,
Bremen,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Naples,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Venice,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Venice,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Wurtzburg,
Colombo, Cey.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras
Singapore.
CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.....Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich.....Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine.....Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency.....Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, addressed to the subscribers, at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway, New-York, until the 15th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent. cash, and balance in monthly instalments of five dollars per cent.

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for ultimate payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

As further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 126 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.
BECKER & BURT,
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 43 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 18th September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. C. Seguine.
South Side S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Byers.
New Dorp, S. I., at Patten House.
An instalment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.
No. 16 William-st.

THIS COMPANY—Having several different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders on July, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security, and pledge a sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, which will absorb the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at the office.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, AND COLUMBUS AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The agreement prepared by the Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Astor House, July 10, (which was unanimously adopted,) has already been signed by a majority of all the Bondholders, and in order that it may be completed with as little delay as possible, Bondholders are requested to come forward and sign the same, or authorize some one here to sign it for them. The Bond has now passed into the hands of WM. KEY, Bond Receiver. Any further information desired can be had on application by letter or otherwise to
E. T. H. GIBSON, Agent for the Companies, 59 Pearl-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 39 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada collected, and prompt returns given. We make no charge for collecting or receiving service of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges, and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
B. F. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October, when the polls will be open, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., BANKERS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Transact a general Banking business and give their attention to the negotiation of commercial paper and loans, and buying and selling stocks and bonds on commission.
D. P. ROBINSON,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
CALVIN DAY.
Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; Merchants Bank and Ketcham, Rogers & Bement, New-York.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is given that the Company will, before any dividend, pay out of its earnings the assessment laid June 27, 1855. And that such repayment will be made to the stockholders who have paid the assessment, or to their assigns, and not to those who hold the stock at the time of such repayment. By order of the Board,
E. W. HICKS, Secretary.

$8,000 WANTED—For three or four years, at 7 per cent., or property worth from $21,000 to $25,000, consisting of a large new factory and out-buildings, two dwelling houses, barn, and one hundred acres of land in and near the city of Waterbury, Conn. For particulars inquire at BAXTER'S feed store, No. 60 Elm st., New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—First Mortgage Coupon Bonds for sale by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

TOWER MINING COMPANY.—The notes of this Company are now payable at
GEO. M. BOWEN, Broker, No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.—This Company will pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital stock for the six months ending 1st of October, proximo. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, over the office of the Corn Exchange Bank, on or after the 10th of October next; and the Transfer Books will be closed from said 1st to 10th of October.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1855.

DAVIDSON COUNTY (TENN.) BONDS.—The Coupons for the half-yearly interest on the Bonds of Davidson County, Tenn., issued to, and endorsed by, the Nashville and Alabama Railroad Company, John B. Claybrooke, President, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., on and after Oct. 1. It will be necessary to produce the Bond itself upon payment of the Coupons.
H. H. GOODMAN & CO.,
No. 1 Wall-st.,
For the Tenn. & Ala. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1855.
COUPONS FALLING DUE.—On the 1st of October next, on the Construction Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Wall st.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 17 William-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on and after October 1. Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th day of October next. The transfer book will be closed on the 1st day of October until the day of payment.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board,
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A splendid span of thorough and trails; about fifteen hands high, aged six years; to be seen at GRAY'S LIVERY STABLE, Warren st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Second-the-horse.

HANDSOME COACH AND A HACKAWAY FOR SALE—Both City built, and as good as new for the great ones; to inspect order Brook, near a full set of harness if required. The stable to let; has four stalls. No. 34 West Fifth-st.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description for Churches, Halls, Parlors, Gardens and Offices, manufactured and for sale, by the maker, wholesale and retail.
CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO. No. 131 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Branches, Galena, Rockford, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Galena and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 4 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 7:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, leaving St. Louis at 4:30 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaches Toledo at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 2 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 8:30, giving passengers 1:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Express for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices in Buffalo, and at the Depot, Exchange-st.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of Boston and New-Haven and New-Haven Railroad, Providence and Springfield Railroad, from New-York at 4 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:45 P. M., connecting with Steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 6:45 A. M., after arrival of express train from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passenger and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains out on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

Through and local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. PACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:25 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations.

Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

On Sundays, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all parts on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Arrangements for the STATE FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to be held at Elmira, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1855. During the week commencing Oct. 1, trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., at the following hours:

Dunkirk and Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M.

Night Express, at 5:30 P. M.

And on Special Trains at 3 P. M., for 4 days ending Oct. 4. Tickets will be sold to Elmira and return, good on the Mail and Special Trains at one-half the regular fare.

Live Stock and articles intended for exhibition will be transported to and from Elmira free of charge; but to prevent the abuse of this privilege, freight must be paid on delivery of the articles or stock for transportation, and the same will be refunded on return of them, by the parties in charge producing proper evidence that they were exhibited at said Fair, and the ownership thereof has not changed.

Live stock should be delivered at the Company's depot, at Bergen, three miles from Jersey City, on or before Sept. 27, 1855.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 4 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 4 P. M. Express Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 3 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 8:20, and 6:20 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 8:30 A. M. For Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from 31st-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat to JOHN POTTER, to Bordentown, thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $3 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 7 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 3, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Belvidere, Tamaqua and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way), at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West and Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WESTERN TRAVEL—IMPORTANT!—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EVENING EXPRESS LINE leaves Chambers-street Station at 6 P. M., connects at Albany with New-York Central Railroad, and arrives in Buffalo next morning at 10½ A. M. Fares reduced to all places beyond Buffalo or Suspension Bridge, the same as by steamboat from New-York!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.

Southern and Western customers will please examine his Furs and Ermine Trimmings; also, Sacq Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.

His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to offer it to the trade as a superior article, equal in all respects to any other manufactured in the country, and with the best of French, equal to any, and at a price which will be found considerably more favorable. Orders will be filled upon receipt of any desired quantity of this Paint, which will be found to be equal to any other in purity, fineness and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 48 Water-st.

FRENCH MECHANICAL BABY'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, MOORE'S PATENT.—Of new design and beautiful image. Also, a great variety of Fancy Carriages. Baby jumpers always on hand. Great variety of Brackets and gilding by the trade in the fashion. Large Mirrors and frames, for sale cheap.
M. DARDONVILLE, No. 343 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS PACKET SHIP ROSCIUS, Capt. Lewis, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 11, North River, foot of Beach-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS PACKET SHIP ROSCIUS, Capt. Lewis, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 11, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, May 16	Saturday, April 21
Wednesday, May 23	Saturday, May 5
Wednesday, May 30	Saturday, May 19
Wednesday, June 6	Saturday, June 2
Wednesday, June 13	Saturday, June 16
Wednesday, June 20	Saturday, June 30
Wednesday, July 11	Saturday, July 14
Wednesday, July 18	Saturday, July 28
For freight or passage apply to	

RUFUS K. OGDEN, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN HENNAD & CO., No. 9 Austin Friars, London.
J. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Passengers please take notice that the ships of this line cannot carry any such merchandise of value.

THE BREMEN AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM

[illegible]

The Publishers' Banquet.

The Committee—Mr. PUTNAM at head—has published the "regulations" for the guests at the Publishers' Dinner, that comes off on Thursday night next. The seats are to be taken at 6½ P. M. "A toilet-room is provided for ladies (authors) invited to the entertainment. Seats in the gallery will be reserved for one gentleman (not otherwise invited) accompanying each lady invited to the table." The Committee are very sorry that they can't invite all the authors who are wishing to accept tickets. The number (350) originally determined on has been increased to 600—no more can be issued. So those who have thus far failed in their efforts to get seats, would better offer themselves early as escorts to the invited literary ladies. Thus only can they get a vision of the feast. Eighteen names—all good to draw—are published as invited to speak on the occasion.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Last evening's session of the Board of Councilmen was devoted almost exclusively to the third reading of bills; all recorded below, were, with the exception of the additional appropriation of $500 to meet the fire-works expenses on the Fourth of July, passed without serious objection. To that appropriation several members made the same objections that have previously been reported in the TIMES. The objections were made, not so much because there was anything materially wrong in connection with the conduct of the Committee, as from a reluctance on the part of the Board to encourage a full expenditure of the means first granted, without leaving a margin for accidents or incidental. The appropriation was finally passed by a vote of 31 to 11.

The following were among the bills passed to a third reading:

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of confirming contract for furnishing one thousand iron lamp posts for the use of the City. In favor of receiving basin and culvert, at southwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. In favor of receiving basin and culvert corner Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue. In favor of sewer in Washington-street, from Canal to Spring-street. In favor of restoring grade of Broome-street. In favor of confirming contract for building carriage for hose company No. 14. In favor of confirming contract for building carriage for hose company No. 55. Resolution to prevent pump in front of No. 207 Madison-street. In favor of building a sewer in Thirty-ninth-street, from Madison-avenue to Fourth-avenue. In favor of building a house for hook and ladder company No. 14. In favor of receiving basin and culvert corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue. In favor of remunerating F. O. Fowler, for error in assessment. Concurring in fence lots in Thirty-second-street. In favor of paving street between Twenty-first and Thirty-second streets, &c. In favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in remitting the taxes of sundry persons. In favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in collecting tax of 1854, against sundry persons. Concurring to remit fine against Pastor Taylor. In favor of building a sewer in Henry-street. In favor of building a sewer in Elizabeth-street, between Stanton and Divington streets. In favor of filling lot in Forty-first-street. In relation to building engine No. 35. In favor of a sewer in Lexington-avenue, from Forty-ninth street. In favor of paving Carmine-street with the Belgian pavement, between Hudson and South streets. An ordinance regulating the hoisting of cargoes by horses. In favor of taking up side-walks, &c., around the Park. In relation to the sale of unwholesome meat, &c. In relation to an ordinance for the prevention of accidents during the construction, &c., of buildings. Relative to the driving of cattle through the streets. In favor of fencing lots corner of Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue. In favor of removing pig-styes above Eighty-sixth-street. In favor of paving Bleecker-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway. In favor of filling sunken lots, between Tenth and Thirteenth avenues and Gansevoort and Twelfth streets. In favor of flagging in Sullivan-street. In favor of flagging, &c., No. 31 Tenth-street. In favor of flagging, &c., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Orchard-street. In favor of regulating and paving Forty-first-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway. In favor of flagging, &c., Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Rivington-street. In favor of flagging in front of Nos. 38, 46, 54 and 56 Forsyth-street. That the third specification attached to the report of the Special Committee, as to the removal of offal, &c., from the City; referred August 13, (Doc. 54,) be amended by striking out the words "at least once every day." That the resolution appropriating one hundred and fifty dollars to remove obstructions on Robinson-street Pier; amended after the word "purpose," by inserting the clause "said amount to be collected from the owners." In favor of repairing, &c., Pine-street, between William-street and Broadway. In favor of relaying Mrs. O Shea from erroneous assessment. In favor of building a bulkhead in Harlem River. In relation to building a new carriage for Hose Company No. 35. In relation to building an addition to the house of Engine No. 13, &c. In favor of granting permission to Wm. Dunning to grade Twelfth-avenue, in front of his property. In favor of repairing Pier No. 1, East River. In favor of repairing Pier No. 21, North River. In favor of regulating and paving Sixth-avenue, and laying cross-walks therein. In favor of flagging Madison-avenue. In favor of flagging Tenth-street, from Avenue C to Dry Dock-street. In favor of concurring to flag Willett-street. In favor of flagging, &c., Bleecker street. In favor of paving, &c., Thirty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. In favor of flagging in Chittenden, Suffolk and Attorney streets. In favor of flagging Rivington-street. In favor of regulating Fortieth-street, from First-avenue to three hundred and eighty feet east. Concurring in relation to flagging in Forsyth-street. In favor of flagging in Macdougal and Charlton streets. In favor of flagging Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Jane-street. In favor of confirming assessment for fencing lots on north side of Twenty-ninth-street, and south side of Thirtieth-street. In favor of confirming assessment in Ninth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Forty-third-street and Broadway, from Sixth-avenue to Forty-fourth-street. In favor of confirming assessment for paving Thirty-fifth-street. In favor of flagging, &c., Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues. In favor of regulating Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In favor of paving Forty-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and East River. In favor of paving, &c., Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. In favor of paying claim of John S. Carter, M. D., for services rendered during the prevalence of cholera in 1849. In favor of building a pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River. In favor of fencing Broadway and Thirty-fi th-street. In favor of fencing south side of Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging east side of Ninth-avenue. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in West Broadway, from Jefferson to Montgomery street. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue. In favor of confirming assessment list for a sewer in Thirty-third-street, between Second-avenue and East River. In favor of confirming assessment list for building a receiving basin and culvert corner of Houston-street and Bowery. In favor of confirming assessment list for sewer in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

With about as many bills remaining on the calendar, as when passed, the Board adjourned to Monday evening.

Legislative Committee on the Criminal Courts.

A Joint Committee of the two Branches of the State Legislature, composed of Messrs. Crosby and [illegible], of the Senate, and Messrs. Sturgeson, Baker and O'Keefe, of the House, was appointed at the last session of the Legislature to examine into the mode of procedure in the Criminal Courts of New-York, the office of Clerk of Police, the Station-houses, Tombs, Penitentiary, and City Prison. This Committee [illegible] of examination in June. [illegible] Committee [illegible] Tombs [illegible] Mr. Bowman [illegible] Mr. Crosby—You can't look them. You must [illegible] Mr. Bowman—If the table issue on it I will [illegible] The [illegible] and the books were sold. Mr. Bowman [illegible] and wrecked, and Mr. Bowman [illegible] Mr. Crosby—You must not talk [illegible] Mr. Bowman—I [illegible] Mr. Crosby—You must not talk [illegible] The Tombs [illegible] Mr. Crosby, in [illegible] Mr. Bowman [illegible] Mr. Crosby—[illegible] Mr. Bowman—[illegible] Mr. Crosby—You must not talk [illegible] At 10 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. [illegible], when Mr. Bowman was sitting the catalogue of Messrs. Crosby & Mordecai, he was [illegible] by Mr. Crosby to withdraw and [illegible] from [illegible] of the [illegible] as he, Mr. Crosby, had [illegible] them. Mr. Bowman—It is contrary to the rules, and I object. Mr. Crosby—You didn't look them. You must withdraw them. Mr. Bowman—If the table insist on it I will [illegible] them. The [illegible] and the books were sold. Mr. Bowman [illegible] and wrecked, and Mr. Bowman [illegible] Mr. Crosby—You must not talk [illegible] Mr. Bowman—I [illegible] Mr. Crosby—You must not talk [illegible] The Tombs [illegible] Mr. Crosby, in [illegible] Mr. Bowman [illegible] Mr. Crosby—[illegible] Mr. Bowman—[illegible] Mr. Crosby—You must not talk [illegible] At [illegible] o'clock on Thursday, Sept. [illegible], when Mr. Bowman was sitting the catalogue of Messrs. Crosby & Mordecai, he was [illegible] by Mr. Crosby to withdraw and [illegible] from [illegible] of the [illegible] as he, Mr. Crosby, had [illegible] them. Mr. Bowman—It is contrary to the rules, and I object. Mr. Crosby—You didn't look them. You must withdraw them. Mr. Crosby